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The fighting that has been going on between the Moros and our soldiers for so long shows that if we had left the islands to the absolute control of the Filipinos in all likelihood the Moros, as the most warlike of the island tribes, would have engaged in hostilities with the more peaceful natives, those who might have sought to carry on a government, and in the end might have become the dominating power in the archipelago. Such a possibility may have a charm for the anti-imperialist, who is nothing if not fantastic, but if there were nothing else it would go a long way toward justifying the action of this government in holding authority in the islands after the battle of Manila Bay. The hostile element among the Moros are not a whit better or more entitled to consideration in the march of civilization than have been many of the tribes of Indians with which this government was compelled to deal sternly when there came the necessity of opening up the West. It is fortunate there were no anti-imperialists, as we know them, in those days, or they might have impressed upon Congress the necessity of allowing the bloodthirsty savages full sway in the country over which they had roamed for centuries, and our civilization might have to-day for its western edge the Mississippi river, while beyond might flourish the redskin, sustaining with scalping knife and tomahawk the contention that he was not to make way for civilization, no matter how great the demand for natural resources which he kept from the use of mankind. But there were "philanthropists" of the "anti-imperialist" breed even in the days of the Indian wars. When General Sheridan undertook to put down the Indians in the Northwest in 1868-69, he found that previously the beginning of winter had meant the end of military operations against the Indians. He deemed this a mistake, and that the Indian, being most helpless in winter, could then be most easily reduced to subjection. Accordingly he struck at them in winter and in a battle on the Washita broke up the winter camp of the Cheyennes, killed their chiefs, Black Kettle and Little Rock, and more than a hundred warriors. But best of all, the battle taught the redskins that winter was no longer a protection for them after a summer's bloody raids on frontier settlements. As General Sheridan was preparing a second winter's blow at the savages, the report of his Washita attack reached the East. In his "Story of the Soldier," Brevet Brig. Gen. George A. Forsyth, U.S.A., retired, says: "The humanitarians seemed to go wild over this report, and through the pulpit, the press, and Congress, without pausing a moment to inquire into the military necessity that demanded it nor the justice that sanctioned it, they proceeded to assail General Sheridan, the Army, and the War Department." General Sheridan, however, kept on with his winter operations, achieving the results he set out to obtain and demonstrating that the soldiers in protecting the settlers were as much humanitarians as those who tried to protect the savages.

What would General Sheridan, to whom the only good Indian was a dead Indian, say if he were alive to contemplate the riches of some of the redskins of the West? There has just been paid into the Indian agency at Muskogee, Indian Territory, the sum of $500,000, representing a royalty for three months on oil pumped from the wells of Indian allottees. At this rate there will be $2,000,000 for the year, or twice as much as there was last year. The royalty represents about one-tenth of the oil sold, or a total of $20,000,000 worth for the year. This includes only leases on lands of Indians and does not take into account land that has been deeded which, says the Rochester Post Express, would probably increase the totals twenty-five per cent. The Indians of Oklahoma are better off than the majority of their white neighbors. They live in just as good style as the white people, and take just as much comfort out of life. They dwell in handsome wooden, brick or stone houses, enjoy the luxuries of life, send their children to school, go to the theater, give pink teas and progressive pedro parties (not bridge, as yet), and, in a word, comport themselves according to the most approved dictates of civilization. They are good citizens, law abiding and industrious. This state of affairs is at once a vindication of the white man and the red man. How many "Indian philanthropists" have told us that all the Indian had learned from the pale face was vice and crime, and that our virtues would not sit well upon the children of the forest. Here in this picture in oil of peace and wealth we find a justification for our attitude toward the Indian, which has always been that he must work or go under, that the law of the survival of the fittest operates in his case as well as with his white brother. It has taken much time, many tracts and many bullets to get this truth into the red man's head, but, if he has learned the lesson at last, we may well accord to his belated illumination the benediction of "better late than never."

The finishing touches were put on the order for riding tests for field and general officers of the Army this week and the order will be forthcoming within a few days. The essential features of the test remain what they were as described some weeks ago. But there have been changes to meet the varying conditions of the service and they seem to be good ones. For instance, it has been decided that officers in the Coast Artillery are to walk instead of ride. This is to be done not only to satisfy the logic of the case as well as the wishes of many officers, but also to avoid the not inconsiderable expense connected with conducting a riding event for officers who have no mounts and may be located in distant posts where the best mode of riding is on tugboats rather than horses. In the riding tests last fall there were not a few officers who traveled hundreds of miles to take the prescribed ride, and the cost to the government was sufficient to seriously deplete the mileage fund to the serious inconvenience of public business in a number of branches of the Service. To substitute a walking test for horsemanship is some distance from the original reason advanced by President Roosevelt for the necessity of riding tests. Nevertheless it will serve. The aim is to keep the Service on edge and to maintain its efficiency with a hair trigger consciousness of duty and responsibility. The walk is to be fifty miles in three days, which is not so bad, although to some it will be no doubt bad enough. There are officers not in the Coast Artillery who will wish they were, for the time being, when they come to take the ninety-mile ride. The dreaded ordeal of making a few miles each day under the conditions of a forced march with the officer running at the side of his steed and leading him at a trot has been eliminated. Ride or walk, all this effort to brace up the physical condition of officers has worked out well. Officers are riding daily now who a few months back seldom took an interest in their horses or even thought of getting out into the air and sun. The officers who will take their test walking will have a grand, good time. Walking is not half so much in vogue as it should be for officers and professional men generally. Pattering from the breakfast table to the swivel chair over asphalt, and past palaces and sky-scrapers, is hardly to be dignified as walking. It is to get out on the long road that goes to meet the sun at daybreak and persists at nightfall until the moon comes over the hill and a quick supper and sound sleep follow as a reward fit for kings. Oh, there are lots of things in Army life worse by far than riding and walking.

The new pay bill will require a great deal of work in connection with its numerous changes in existing law. The Pay Department is already busy with circulars and orders required to get the new schedules into satisfactory working order. It will probably be a month before everything will be finished in this direction, but the office is equal to the important and agreeable task of putting the new pay bill into operation from the date of the approval of the act by the President, which was Monday, May 11. Thus there will be twenty-eight days this month for which pay will be allowed under the new schedule. The questions likely to come up in connection with the pay of enlisted men will be many. The period for which re-enlisted pay is to be allowed hereafter has been changed from five years to three to correspond to the period of enlistment. The old incongruity occurred because the period of enlistment was reduced to three years from five, while the pay law remained unchanged. The new law with regard to bounty for prompt re-enlistment will go far to build up pride in continuous service. There are to be orders to cover the conditions of the widows' benefit in the case of officers. It is likely that boards of medical officers will be authorized to pass on each case and certify to the fact whether or not death was caused as set forth in the language of the new law. In the case of officers who provide their own mounts it is to be the practice to have the officers' mounts inspected by competent boards who will certify whether the animals are fit for Army service or not. Without some such requirement it is conceivable that at times and in certain parts of the world there might be a disposition to put in animals that would be under rather than above standard. It is to Major General Ainsworth that the Army is chiefly indebted for the appearance in the Army bill as finally passed of the provision for re-enlisted pay, which was at one time in such serious jeopardy. The General is among those who have done yeoman service in securing increased pay for the Army.

A general arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan was signed in Washington on May 5 as a result of the joint labors of Secretary Root and Baron Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador to this country. This is the first arbitration compact ever entered into by America and the Mikado. The treaty provides for the settlement by arbitration of all disputes of a legal nature or in regard to the construction of existing treaties between the two nations, but questions of vital interest, the independence or the honor of the two contracting states and questions that concern the interests of a third state are not included. The treaty will be in force for five years. Secretary Root conducted the negotiations with his customary caution and the signing of the treaty was a surprise to officials and diplomats in Washington. This agreement is the first definite result of the resumption of treaty negotiations which, owing to the attacks on Japanese in San Francisco, were interrupted in 1906 just at the time when a treaty for the exclusion of Japanese coolie laborers from the United States was under consideration. The anti-Japanese agitation then prevailing on the Pacific coast led Japan to abandon negotiations. The present pact is similar to agreements which Secretary Root already had entered into with Great Britain, France, Norway, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland, and accords with Article 19 of the first Hague peace conference, which recommended that the Powers signatory to The Hague conference conclude agreements with a view to the settlement by arbitration of all disputes which they consider possible to arbitrate. No class of men will welcome more heartily than the officers of our Army and Navy any treaty which tends to bring the United States and Japan into more cordial relations and to establish an enduring peace between the two countries.

As we have heretofore had occasion to show, no one can justly claim credit for total abstinence who drinks tonics, prescribed by a physician, all of which contain alcohol, or the various decoctions of a similar nature obtained at the apothecary's, and we have cited the case of one sincere temperance advocate who had an attack of delirium tremens from following this practice. It now appears from the government analyses of so-called temperance drinks sold in England that they contain from two to twelve and three-tenths per cent. of alcohol. The liquor laws of England take no account, for purposes of taxation, of beverages containing less than two per cent., but of 4,147 samples of supposedly innocent drinks examined in the last four years, 3,098 exceeded that proportion. Ginger beers and herb beers were found to have the highest percentage of alcohol, some of them containing as much as claret or Rhine wine. It was shown that a child who drank a pint of some of these teetotal beverages might thus unconsciously consume as much alcohol as if he had taken half a pint of champagne. The presence of alcohol in these drinks is ascribed to fermentation. The position in which this discovery leaves those who favor "soft" drinks because they object to alcohol recalls that of the East Indian who starved to death when the microscope showed that the water he drank was filled with the animal life he was forbidden to destroy. We believe that if those who are so critical upon the subject of the canteen were subjected to the Scriptural test, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone," they, being convicted by their own consciences, "would go out one by one, beginning at the eldest even unto the last."

The statement that Gen. W. T. Sherman once said, "War is Hell," is one of the stock arguments of those who wish to make a telling point against military establishments by showing that one of the principal exponents of the military art has turned state's evidence against his profession. While it is quite possible that General Sherman's thoughts may have been in accord with the sentiment ascribed to him, there is no evidence that they ever found expression in the exact language quoted. What General Sherman did say, in a letter addressed to the Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 12, 1864, was "War is cruelty and you cannot refine it" (Sherman's Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 126). The son of General Sherman, Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman, in a letter to us on this subject, says with reference to his father: "He denied ever having said, 'War is Hell'; and we have often tried to trace the story to its origin. He may have used those words in some one of his many unprepared speeches; but it is more probable that it is simply the popular version of the phrase used in his letter to the Mayor of Atlanta."

During the discussion in the Senate this week on the Naval Appropriation Bill, Senator Hale said he had recently talked with Sir William White, formerly head of the British Admiralty, who stated that the United States has the finest fleet in the world, and that the excellency of our Navy is due to the fact that we waited to build ships while Great Britain spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon ships that have become obsolete. "'The ships you have are the best of their kind,' he told me," said Senator, Hale, "but you will find just as we have found that the expense of a great navy only begins when you have built the ships."

Some of those who propose postals savings banks do not overlook the fact that the Army and Navy Departments have for years been taking care of the money of the American soldiers and sailors with great success. While the system has not reached the importance of savings bank methods, still it has proved of the greatest value in encouraging habits of economy and thrift among men who are proverbially liberal to the point of prodigality. We suggested in a recent issue that the success of military pensions has doubtless led to the proposition for an old-age pension in civil life, such as they have adopted in France and are proposing to adopt in England. So perhaps the Army and Navy will point the way to governmental supervision of the people's savings. Certain it is that the administration of savings banks in the United States is characterized by much looseness, a statement that follows oft-made declarations by bankers. At the session of the Savings Bank section of the American Bankers' Association at the national convention in 1906, it was stated in the report of one official who had been deputed by the Association to examine into the methods of Western savings banks that so much looseness characterized their methods that he was surprised that they were able to do business at all. In New York, New England and as far west as Philadelphia the trustee system prevails, by which the trustees receive no salary nor dividends. In the West, however, the trustee bank largely makes way for the stockholders' savings bank, in which the directors hold stock and get dividends. This wide difference in methods is perhaps one reason why there has arisen a demand for national savings banks that shall have the strength of the country behind them and that shall have no more idea of gain attached to them than is associated with the Department's safeguarding of the savings of our men of the Navy and Army. In the report of the Paymaster General of the Army, dated Sept. 6, 1906, the deposits by the enlisted men for the fiscal year were placed at $1,496,228.04. The total deposits from July 1, 1872, when the deposit law went into effect, till June 30, 1906, reached the gratifying figures of $27,789,553.71. In the Navy the deposits with the Paymaster General, according to the annual report of 1906, were $636,980.50 and the repayments of savings $734,867.96. These deposits draw interest as in a bank, so it will be seen that Uncle Sam does a pretty respectable savings bank business already and has been for a generation. On May 4 Representative O'Connell, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill in the House providing for the compulsory saving of a part of the monthly salary of each enlisted man in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. It provides that there shall be deducted a sum equivalent to ten cents a day to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of each of the enlisted men. This money is to draw interest at the rate of four per cent.

What effect was produced on the patriotic feelings of Pacific coast citizens by the arrival of the Battleship Fleet may be judged by the way an Easterner was moved by the great naval display. Mr. Wm. B. Fuller, a lawyer of Syracuse, N.Y., was at San Pedro, Cal., when Admiral Evans's ships came into view. This is how the lawyer was impressed: "On the far horizon could first be seen a little ball of smoke. Then another and another, and finally the great ships came into view. They moved majestically into the harbor. It was the most magnificent and inspiring scene that I have ever beheld. It would arouse patriotism in any man who never had a spark before, and it would increase tenfold the patriotism of the man who had any. It was worth a trip across the continent to see." If a dweller in the East, where assemblages of warships have been common, especially at New York, was so profoundly stirred, what must have been the emotions of the people beyond the Rockies who had never before seen a large gathering of men-of-war? If nothing else were to be gained by this trip of the fleet, than the quickening of patriotic sentiments among the inhabitants of the Pacific slope, the cruise would be amply justified. The representatives in Congress from the Pacific states have not been found among the opponents of a larger navy and have shown no small spirit where the question of naval extension has come up for public discussion. They have taken this broad attitude, although their constituents knew little by personal observation of the new Navy that had grown up on the Atlantic Ocean in the last quarter of a century. Now that these people have been thrilled by a view of Uncle Sam's sea fighters, their hearty support of legitimate naval demands may be looked for in the coming years. We are quite aware of the serious professional objections to such a cruise as that of the Battleship Fleet, but we are disposed to believe that on the whole the Navy will derive so much profit from the increased appreciation of the Navy by the people of this country as to compensate them for the unprofessional duty they are called upon to perform during a cruise which has been so sharply criticized as a "junketing expedition."

Thomas S. Darling, a manufacturer of torpedoes, who has just returned from Russia, where he has been arranging for the sale of pneumatic torpedoes, reports that the President's sending the Battleship Fleet on its long journey to the Pacific coast was the talk of Europe and was considered there as one of the most diplomatic moves a ruler has made in many years. "Mr. Roosevelt has long been looked upon by the people of Europe as a great statesman," said Mr. Darling, "and the successful trip of the fleet has strengthened their belief. I have talked with many prominent foreigners and practically all believed that the trip of the battleships was not only a wonderful piece of seamanship, but a master stroke of diplomacy that had done much in the way of preserving peace, in the Pacific, at least. From what I have seen I think the President's move had a great effect throughout Europe." The peace enthusiasts, who can see no good in battleships, and who imagine they find in the successful negotiation of an arbitration treaty with Japan proof that they are not needed, would do well to ask the Secretary of State whether the sending out of the Battleship Fleet did not have an important effect in bringing Japan to a condition of mind favorable to negotiation. Contrast the present condition of public opinion in Japan with what it was at the time there was so many reports of trouble growing out of the San Francisco affair, as reported in the daily papers and as known to those who are informed as to what is going on in the inner circle of public administration at Washington. If, like Banquo's ghost, we could speak we might a tale unfold, which would throw needed light upon our relations with Japan as influenced by our imposing display of naval strength. Perhaps some of our readers may recall in this connection what was said in the article entitled "Who's Afraid," we published nearly a year ago, June 22, 1907. In reply to what was being said at that time with reference to the alleged unwisdom of giving offense to Japan by sending our battleships into Pacific waters, we said: "If we could conceive of Japan's objecting, such objection would present the most cogent of all reasons for strengthening our Pacific fleet. True, there is nothing in our present relations with Japan that could furnish a pretext for war; but there is nothing so certain to invite war as a display of unreadiness to meet its responsibilities." The result of our battleship cruise upon public opinion in the Far East, in South America and in Europe is the best comment upon what we said some six months before the squadron of Admiral Evans started on its now famous cruise.

Our ordnance officers are not yet prepared to abandon their labors because an ex-officer of the British Corps of Engineers tells them that he has seen a gun which will fire a continuous stream of projectiles weighing 500 pounds each, with a velocity of 30,000 foot-seconds, and upward, and at the rate of fifty shots a minute. A correspondent of the London Engineer having a mathematical mind calculates that to accomplish the results claimed for this gun involves the generation of 10,000,000 horse-power, which represents the work of a number of Niagaras and Victorias and an expense of a million dollars for sending the fifty shots in one minute. "The ease with which such power could be developed and conveyed to a suitable site," remarks this correspondent, "need not be commented upon. I shall only remark that 588,235 engines—in these cases it is as well to be precise—similar to those of the Mauretania, would provide it comfortably, and there I shall leave the matter with the remark that a projectile with an initial velocity of 30,000 foot-seconds would, carelessly directed, become a satellite of the earth, and never reach any destination at all! The probable waste of ammunition from this cause strikes me as a serious drawback to the weapon." We may add that, assuming a maximum elevation of forty-five degrees to obtain the range of three hundred miles claimed for this weapon, involves a trajectory that would carry the shot far beyond the retarding influence of the atmosphere, and it might go so far that it would be received by the man in the moon as a declaration of war, and what the nature of his retaliatory action might be it is impossible to predict. Who can say whether he may not have some new kinks in the art of war which our soldiers are not yet up to? Our military forces might be compelled to concentrate their entire strength to repel a lunar enemy, leaving Congressman Hobson to fight Japan all alone. In an article on the "Ether of Space" in the May North American, Sir Oliver Lodge estimates that every cubic millimeter of space possesses "what, if it were matter, would be a mass of a thousand tons, and an energy equivalent to the output of a million horse-power station for forty million years. The universe we are living in," Sir Oliver adds, "is an extraordinary one, and our investigation of it has only just begun." There may be enormous forces within our reach of which we have not as yet availed ourselves. Perhaps the inventor of this gun may have learned how to make use of these, but, after our experience of the readiness of men having more or less public reputation to listen to that humbug Keely, we are skeptical even of an ex-colonel of the British Royal Engineer Corps.

The National Rifle Association makes the following announcement with relation to a team to represent the United States in the Olympic Rifle Matches at Bisley, England, July 9, 10 and 11, this year. These are international events in which every civilized nation has been asked to compete: I. It has been definitely decided to send a team. II. The team will consist of eight shooting members, six principals and two alternates. III. Selection of the team will be made by open competition to which any citizen shall be eligible, at a place or places and a date to be announced later. IV. Arms, United States magazine rifle, model 1903, with sharp pointed bullet ammunition. V. Distances 200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; two sighters and fifteen shots at each range; position, including 20 yards, prone, without artificial rest. Trigger pull, four pounds. VI. The names of candidates for positions on the team should be forwarded at once to the N.R.A. by competent authority. The team as selected will be assembled on or about June 20, and return to this country about July 20. No one should be certified to as a candidate who is not prepared to remain with the team for that length of time. Expenses of the team will be paid from date of selection until return. This match is made possible through the generosity of the U.S. Cartridge Co., who will pay the entire expenses of the team. The team's captain will be Gen. James A. Drain, president of the N.R.A., who while in England will try and make arrangements for a shoot for the Palma Trophy in the United States in 1909. The ranges selected for competition for places on the Bisley team are Camp Perry, Ohio; Sea Girt, N.J., and Wakefield, Mass. A final competition will be held on an Eastern range. It is understood the new Springfield rifle will be used, with ammunition furnished by the U.S. Cartridge Co. of the government standard.

The National Rifle Association has extended an invitation to the leading universities and colleges to participate in an inter-collegiate rifle match to be held on the Wakefield (Mass.) range during the third week in June. There is an exceptionally handsome trophy for this match, comprising among other features an open book on whose bronze pages are inscribed the names of the winning team and the details of the contest. This trophy has been won by Princeton and George Washington Universities. The Wakefield range has been placed at the disposal of the N.R.A. by the Massachusetts Rifle Association. A number of universities and colleges have rifle clubs affiliated with the N.R.A., and a good attendance is expected. The N.R.A. has also notified the twenty-three schoolboy clubs affiliated with it, that during the week of June 8-13 an interschool match will be shot on the local ranges in the various targets. Targets will be issued from the officer of the Association in Washington, D.C., to be returned after being shot upon. The results will be compared by a committee and the awards made by it. The matches will be for teams of ten with ten shots standing and ten shots prone.

The recurrence of the anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay awakens in the New Orleans Picayune the melancholy reflection that "there are some people who will also recall the fact that the Battle of Manila Bay has saddled upon the country the many burdens connected with the pacification and government of the Philippines that have cost so much in blood and money and have profited us so little in the way of actual trade returns and benefits. It is well to remember, however, that all great victories have had similar results, the acquisition of new territory by conquest seldom leading to other than new burdens and expenses coupled with the enduring animosity of the conquered people involved. The acquisition of territory by conquest is rarely profitable." Every step in the progress of a nation as of an individual means new responsibilities, and to seek to avoid "added burdens" is only another way of avoiding progress. When this country made the Louisiana purchase, the great task of subjugating the Indians and opening that vast territory to the forces of civilization was possibly only dimly foreseen. However, even if it had been possible to estimate accurately the cost in lives and money of civilizing that region, it is not likely that men of the hardy, bold and conscientious character that marked our forefathers would have shrunk from assuming the burden. "Noblesse oblige" is a motto applicable to nations as to men and in living up to it in the century past this country seems to have lost so little as to warrant it in being guided by it in the future. California was acquired as the result of the war with Mexico, and it would be interesting to learn in what way California has added any burdens to the government that were not fully offset by its mineral riches and by the new field it afforded for the play of that activity which had begun to find itself restricted in the East.

The decision of the Navy Department to sell the fine old ship St. Mary's, one of the very few remaining old type of sailing ships on the Navy list, will be received by the old-timers in the Navy who have served on these stout old craft with regret. She was built at Washington in 1844, and when on active service steered and worked well, and was stiff under canvas. One of her commanders, after being at sea in her in the East Indies and Pacific for 420 days, reported that she was remarkably weatherly, and was a fine sea-boat. Her length is 150 feet, beam 37 feet, and draught 15 feet 6 inches. After the St. Mary's is sold the only wooden sailing vessels left in the Navy will be the Portsmouth, another fine old ship, built at Kittery in 1843; the Jamestown, built at Norfolk in 1845; the ship Constellation, built at Norfolk in 1854, and the bark Alliance, constructed at Norfolk in 1873. There is also the schooner Eagre, used by the coast survey for a long time, and the old Constitution and Granite State, which were dismantled and housed over years ago. The Portsmouth is known as a particularly fine sailer and has logged 11.6 knots per hour on a wind, and 14 free. She was described by one commander as "excellent," whether sailing, steering, working, scudding, lying to, or riding at anchor in a seaway. She sailed 63,549 miles on this particular cruise, which brought forth the commendation above noted, and was at sea 496 days, during which she averaged 128 miles per day, and that was way back in 1848. The Portsmouth, which is at present used by the New Jersey Naval Militia, is 153 feet in length, 38 feet 3 inches in breadth, and has a mean draft of 16 feet 6 inches.

Lieut. Col. John G. R. Lilliendahl, of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., in an article in the Castle, briefly reviewing the work of the regiment in engineering, pays compliments to a number of officers of the Army who aided the regiment in its work. He says: "On Feb. 20, 1902, our Commander-in-Chief constituted this regiment a regiment of engineers. We were informed that no knowledge of higher mathematics was necessary for the officers and that instructions would be sent us—but, until the encampment of 1903 nothing was done in the engineering line except to designate Beach's Manual as the proper text-book and to make requisitions for engineering material, which requisitions were not honored. What member of the regiment in 1903 will ever forget the digging in mud during that rainiest of rainy encampments while the regiment strove in vain—between showers—to construct a field fortification? In 1905 General Roe came to our assistance and we had with us in camp the detachment of Engineers from West Point and Major Patrick, Lieutenant (now Captain) McDonough and Lieutenant Hunt, who instructed the regiment in pontoon, spar and suspension bridge building; exemplifying the construction of field fortifications by means of profiles (no digging), the erection of gins and shears, wire entanglements, and other military expedients, and in topographical reconnaissance, using, of course, the government material. In 1906, a change having taken place in the administration of the regiment, a course in Civil Engineering was indulged in by the officers and in 1907 we again had the detachment of Engineers, and Captain Kutz, our old friend Captain McDonough and Captain Woodruff, all of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. By the light thrown upon the subject of military field engineering by these gentlemen, who endeared themselves to the regiment during the camp tour, we have progressed so that to-day a visitor to the armory will see the regular infantry drill followed by drill in pontoon or spar bridge construction and any other engineering feat possible upon an armory floor. The officers' school has taken up the Engineering Field Manual, U.S.A. (upon the advice of the regular Engineer officers), and we may begin to consider the evolution of the Engineer from the 'doughboy' as a nearly established fact and that we have almost alone worked out our own salvation. In this connection let us give three cheers for Major Patrick and Captains Kutz, McDonough, Woodruff and Hunt. What would we have done without them and the good fellows in the detachment from West Point?"

The Ameer of Afghanistan, after a long delay, has replied to the Indian government's remonstrance against the invasion of British territory by the Afghans. The Ameer explains the difficulties in controlling the frontier tribes and says that he has issued strihgent orders recalling those who have crossed the border, and instructing the officials to prevent further incursions. An "Anglo-Afghan" who writes to the New York Sun says that to anyone familiar with the geography of the Khyber the sensational account of the threatened invasion of India by the Afghans is absurd. The situation is this: When the British retired from Afghanistan a militia force of local levies under the Indian government was placed in charge of one section of the Khyber Pass. Another militia of local levies under the Ameer was put in charge of another section. It now appears that the local levies of the Ameer have attacked the local levies of the Indian government, and General Willcocks has promptly chastised the tribes which supply these levies, because it is now understood that the Ameer is not expected to keep in order the independent Afghan tribes on the British border. In the meantime the enemies of the Ameer have circulated the report that he is at the bottom of the whole business. An invasion of India by the Afghans would only be possible under Russian command, and it was this possibility that brought about the Afghan war. The Ameer has an organized army of at least 150,000 men and there are at the very least 200,000 Afghan fighting men among the semi-independent tribes on the northwest frontier of India. With Lord Kitchener at the helm there is not much to fear. These frontier wars are constantly taking place. The most serious of them was the Umbeyla war in the year of 1863, when sixty British officers were killed in action.

During Col. John W. Pullman's stay at Governors Island as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, cut short by his assignment in March last to duty in Washington, he made friends of the squirrels that would waylay him on his way to and from dinner and demand their rations. Finally Colonel Pullman bought peanuts with which he would quiet the clamorous little rascals. His successor, Col. Chas. A. H. McCauley, had hardly got settled at his desk when he was surprised one afternoon to see a small gray squirrel enter the open door and hop up on his table. The Colonel asked the orderly whether he didn't know that no visitors were allowed unannounced. "Why, that fellow thinks you're Colonel Pullman, and he wants his peanuts," was the answer. "Well, his impudence deserves reward," said the Colonel, and some peanuts were handed out. One day the gray-coated caller was shown the drawer where the nuts were kept. It disappeared only to return with a big and venerable looking chap, whom it escorted to the drawer and introduced to the treasures there. Colonel McCauley gazed at the little one in admiration for a few minutes and then broke out: "You're too good a forager to be here. Go over to the Commissary Department and see Colonel Allison."

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents. Granted March 31: Torpedoboat, Ernst A. Nilsen; aiming device for firearms, Christian Williams; mechanism for interlocking gun parts, Joseph F. Beck, sr.; firing mechanism of ordnance, Eugene Schneider. Granted April 7: Hand firearm, Karl A. Brauning; cleaner rod for firearms, Hemming Suva; gun cleaner, George A. Swazey; revolver, Walter G. Zaiser. Granted April 14: Rotary target, Frank J. Johnston; wireless telegraphy, Guglielmo Marconi; appliances for adding to the record speed of vessels, Wm. Laudahn. Granted April 21: Cartridge tool, Martin H. Dopplmaier; gas-operated gun, William Mason; automatic pistol, Chas. P. Clement. Granted April 28: Explosive, Auguste E. Charbonneaux; magazine for firearms, Arthur W. Savage; gun cleaning rod, Benjamin E. Clement; gun-stock, Rudolph H. Julien; pistol, Kumazo Hino and Tomijiro Komuro. Granted May 5: Gun, Julius Becker; gun-sight, J. Y. Bassell and F. C. Blenkner; gun with screw elevating mechanism and adjustable sight-device, Oskar Graubering; recoil gun with recuperator-spring, Heinrich Kanonenberg; sighting telescope, Friedrich Schleth; breech closing device for guns, Anton Bobbert and Hermann Zeller; fluid-brake for recoil-guns, Otto Lauber and Norbert Koch; pneumatic recuperator for recoil guns, Otto Lauber and Norbert Koch; sighting apparatus for ordnance, Karl Voller; propulsion of vessels, Giovanni Pertot; sighting telescope, Mario da Silveira Netto; apparatus for adjusting elevation of guns, Gustav A. Schoeller; tent, Frederick W. Burch; transport vessel, Otto Mehrtens.

As an example of the enterprise shown by some National Guard commands, it is interesting to note that the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., Capt. John F. O'Ryan, has purchased a farm of 130 acres at Salem Center, Westchester county, N.Y., where it can pasture the horses it owns in the summer and raise crops of oats, corn, and pay for the subsistence of its horses. Ten acres are already under cultivation, and eventually it is hoped that the farm will not only be self-supporting, but that quite a revenue may be gained from it for the battery treasury. There are two fine streams of water running through the land, and a house and barn and stables are upon it. The farm is not yet fully paid for, but it is hoped it will be in a short time. It has already increased in value, and could be sold to-morrow for several thousand dollars more than the purchase price. The farm provides an excellent ground for camping, and it is perfectly feasible to establish a target range upon it for the field pieces. The battery at present owns twenty-two horses, and in the short space of a little over a year, since Captain Ryan assumed command, has shown great enterprise and progress. A minstrel show will be held in Carnegie Lyceum May 22 by the battery for the benefit of its farm.

Is the Marine Corps the best dressed branch of the American services? The Philadelphia Record says it is, and points to the use by the men of the corps stationed at League Island, of the walking stick fad affected by the British soldier. The cane is not the regulation one, but the two-foot silver-headed bamboo "swagger stick," and the Record man who has seen marines thus equipped strolling through Market or Broad street frankly admits that the cane "lends a natty appearance" to the men. American Army men have been so free from affectations that distinguish European soldiers that the Philadelphia explanation is that the marines have visited so many foreign lands that they have become cosmopolitan in their ideas. There is perhaps a better explanation and that is that the Philadelphia girls are noted for their good looks, and to make an impression upon the indifference that is usually associated with beauty is doubtless the reason the marines carry these batons of fashion. However, the "swagger stick" is by no means a novelty with the marines, as our Philadelphia contemporary appears to think. The demand for these sticks is indicated by the advertisements of those having them for sale, which have appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for some years back.

According to a Paris despatch to the N.Y. Tribune, the review of the American Battleship Fleet at San Francisco elicits comments from the French newspapers, which unanimously approve President Roosevelt's plan for a naval demonstration in Asia and Europe, and take it for granted that Congress will eventually vote the funds to enable the United States to become the second naval power in the world, which is necessary, owing to its geographical and political situation. M. Harmand, the foremost authority on Far Eastern questions, discussing the difficulty between China and Japan, says: "Western nations entertain false notions regarding the Chinese and Japanese, between whom there has never existed any similarity. Recent incidents show in the clearest manner that in the capital of Manchuria and in the great maritime or river ports there exists no sentimental affinity between the two peoples and no accord between their two governments. It may be said that they are nearer hostility than co-operation, and that if they have not come into open rupture it is because they cannot, both being restrained by powerful considerations and numerous and varied motives."

The Navy Department is at work on the question of installing cooling apparatus in magazines of ships of war. Most of the foreign ships have this equipment, and reports received from ordnance officers and others attached to United States vessels indicate the value of this installation as a precautionary measure in the preservation of smokeless powder and as a factor in naval efficiency. This automatic device is arranged to maintain a temperature in the magazine of about 77 degrees, with the result that the integrity of the powder is not impaired by change of temperature, as is the case when the temperature is varying and not regulated. It is also found that equality of temperature has a direct effect on the stability of the powder and insures sameness fo velocity of the projectiles. The cooling apparatus will probably be placed on the Mississippi experimentally and on two or three other of the new battleships, and then installed on all the cruisers and battleships.

The celebration the coming summer at Quebec when the Prince of Wales will be a guest of the city will be the occasion of a fine display of the soldiers of the Dominion. Regiments from the different cities will attend in full strength. Years ago the 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., visited Canada, and received a cordial greeting, but there has not been much visiting of the kind since. Several years back a Canadian regiment took part in the tournament of the Military Athletic League in New York city. The work of National Guard regiments is different from that of ten and twenty years ago and there is less time for such trips, especially under the conditions created by recent laws to bring the militia up to Army standards. We have not heard of any invitations being extended to American state troops to take part in the Quebec celebration, but we believe a hearty acceptance would follow if the obligations of the summer work of the Guardsmen would permit.

The action of the Cosmopolitan Club of New York city in joining a dinner recently at which white women and negroes sat side by side has found an echo among the colored soldiers of the Army. An enlisted man of the 24th Infantry writes to the Syracuse Post-Standard to protest against the approval publicly expressed by a comrade of such mingling of the white and black races, and says: "No race has reached a high standard by intermarriages, and such demonstrations as at New York only increase the gulf that exists between the two people in this country, renews race disturbances, riots, etc., and retards instead of assisting to solve the race question in any way whatsoever." This soldier believes that his view is held by practically every member of his regiment.

The total number of employees in the executive civil service, on the occasion of their last enumeration, exclusive of the consular and diplomatic service, was 286,902; and of this number 29,103 were employed at the national capital, Harper's Weekly says. Practically two-thirds of the government employees are engaged in clerical work. Civil service employees, amounting in numbers to 15,207, or 8.2 per cent. of the total number, reported that they were war veterans. Of these veterans 8,464 had served in the Civil War, and 6,743 in the war with Spain. The total number of employees at least sixty years of age is 13,363, and of this number 7,768, or 58.1 per cent., are war veterans. Roughly speaking, therefore, among every ten employees of sixty years of age and upward, six have served their country upon the battlefield.

The first shipment of the old guns from Fort Montgomery, an historic landmark, near Rouse's Point, Lake Champlain, was made May 5, when a schooner landed twelve cannons at Plattsburg, N.Y. Fort Montgomery was begun shortly after the War of 1812, and work continued until 1818, when it was discovered by surveys that it was on British territory. Work was then suspended and for years the unfinished walls were known as "Fort Blunder." In 1842, a treaty with Great Britain was signed, ceding to the United States the land upon which the fort stands. The structure was then completed, but it has never been regularly garrisoned, only an ordnance sergeant being stationed there as caretaker. Recently the War Department decided to dismantle the fort. The obsolete artillery is to go to Philadelphia for scrap-iron.

A circular of the Army Athletic Association issued from the United States Military Academy by Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, 2d Field Art., Secretary, announces that the annual Army-Navy baseball game will be played this year on June 3 at Annapolis, Md. Information having been received from the Navy Athletic Association that tickets will be required for admittance to this game and that five hundred will be placed at the disposal of the Army Athletic Association, prompt applications are requested from members for such tickets as will be desired, so that an early and satisfactory distribution may be made. To secure consideration applications must be received by May 20, 1908. Address requests to Treasurer, Army Athletic Association, West Point, N.Y.

Our Minister in Ecuador reports that the railroad between Guayaquil and Quito is nearing completion and that by June 1 trains will be running from tidewater on the Pacific to the capital on the high Andean plateau. This is the road which Col. George Earl Church, of London, who acquired his title by service in our Civil War, in 1902 characterized as the most difficult piece of engineering ever attempted in South America. The distance by rail between Guayaquil and Quito will be 286 miles, and at the summit height of the roadbed the track is 10,600 feet above the depot at Guayaquil. The summit of the pass through which the railroad runs is 12,200 feet, the last 1,600 feet being cut off by a tunnel half a mile long.

Ex-soldiers, puzzled about earning a living on the expiration of their enlistment, might turn to "chauffeuring," suggests Capt. F. A. H. Clarke, of the British army. This work calls for just the qualities which a soldier's training ought to develop in him—discipline, reliability, punctuality and smartness. A school of instruction for chauffeurs has existed for several years at the royal marine artillery barracks near Portsmouth. It is now urged that a naval and military chauffeurs' institution be established for the joint benefit of sailors and soldiers. The advantage of being able to hire drivers from among disciplined troops, it is believed, would be appreciated by motor car owners.

The Quartermaster's Department has made the following awards for construction of buildings during the past week: Fort Monroe, two Artillery school buildings, one for officers and one for men, to the George A. Fuller Construction Company, of Washington, D.C., to cost $160,000; at Fort McKenzie, Wyo., a hospital building, stable, storehouse, coal shed and magazine, to Fergusson & Pearson, of Sheridan, Wyo., to cost $82,000; at Fort Williams, Me., a post exchange and gymnasium, to cost $17,000; at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., a veterinary stable, to cost $13,600; and at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., an ordnance shop, to Hamilton Brothers, to cost $4,600.

While the income of our government is decreasing and its expenses increasing so that a large deficit is in prospect, the English Premier is able to announce a surplus for 1907-8 of $23,630,000, and a reduction in the national debt of $90,000,000 during the last year, with the prospect of a further reduction of $75,000,000 during the year to come. In three years Great Britain has paid between $200,000,000 and $250,000,000 of its debt. The total expenditure for 1908-1909 is estimated at $764,345,000, and the revenue, on the existing basis of taxation, at $788,850,000.

The General Order issued by Gen. T. H. Barry, commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, concerning the practice marches of Troops F and G, U.S. Cavalry, in Cuba, which appeared in our issue of May 2, page 954, has been read with a great deal of interest, and it is expected that an effort will be made by troops of other Cavalry regiments to emulate the troops of the 11th.

Not only are we governing the Filipinos, but the Filipinos are helping to govern us. For the Republican presidential convention, the Philippine member of the national committee has given his proxy to Senator Lodge, who will represent the Philippine Islands in the deliberations of the committee at Chicago.

An officer of the Army, in writing to us from Fort William McKinley, P.I., says: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is the most eagerly looked for paper in these parts. Life here would not be much to brag of without it."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL A LAW.

The President signed the Army Appropriation Bill on Monday, May 11, and the new pay schedule is in effect from that date, as the text of the pay clauses states "That hereafter the pay * * shall be."

The Marine Corps also profits by reason of this increase, as the statutes provide that members of the Marine Corps shall receive pay of like grade in the Army, and the Naval Appropriation Bill as agreed upon provides for the increase in pay provided in the act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, as authorized by Section 1612, Revised Statutes of the U.S., and provides for an increase in appropriation due to the increase in the Marine Corps.

The increase of officers' pay provided for by the Army Bill will likewise be shared by the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service in accordance with the first paragraph of the Revenue Cutter Bill, passed April 9 and now a law, which gives Revenue Cutter Service officers Army pay, and provides as follows:

One captain commandant, who shall act as chief of the division of Revenue Cutter Service, with the rank of a colonel in the Army and a captain in the Navy, and who shall have the pay and allowances of a colonel in the Army; six senior captains, each with the rank of a lieutenant colonel in the Army and a commander in the Navy, and who shall each have the pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel in the Army; one engineer in chief, with the rank of a lieutenant colonel in the Army and a commander in the Navy, and who shall have the pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel in the Army; and six senior engineers, each with the rank of a major in the Army and a lieutenant commander in the Navy, and who shall each have pay and allowances of a major in the Army: Provided, That the position vacated by an officer appointed captain commandant or engineer in chief shall be filled by promotion according to existing law. That any officer who shall hereafter serve as captain commandant shall, when retired, be retired with the rank of captain commandant and with the pay of a colonel in the Army on the retired list, and that an officer whose term of service as captain commandant has expired may be appointed a senior captain and shall be an additional number in that grade, but if not so appointed, he shall resume the lineal position he would have held in his previous grade, as an additional number: Provided further, That any officer who shall hereafter serve as engineer in chief shall, when retired, be retired with the rank of engineer in chief and with the pay of a lieutenant colonel in the Army on the retired list, and that an officer whose term of service as engineer in chief has expired may be appointed a senior engineer and shall be an additional number in that grade, but if not so appointed he shall resume the lineal position he would have held in his previous grade, as an additional number. Additional numbers in the grades of senior captain and senior engineer shall at no time exceed two in each grade on the active list.

Sec. 8 of the R.C.S. law takes care of the enlisted men of that Service as follows:

Sec. 8. That the pay of the enlisted force of the Revenue Cutter Service shall be increased twenty per cent. over the pay that they are now receiving. That all warrant and petty officers of the Revenue Cutter Service shall receive ten per cent. increase of pay for every five years of service as such warrant or petty officers, such increase not to exceed forty per cent. of the pay of their grade or rating: Provided, That no warrant or petty officer shall be appointed or rated as such without a suitable examination or period of probation to determine his fitness for his grade or rating. That an enlisted man or a warrant or petty officer who has served thirty years in the Service shall, upon suitable application, be placed on waiting orders and receive seventy-five per cent. of the pay and increase of his grade or rating: Provided, That such enlisted man, warrant or petty officer may be assigned to such duties as he may be able to perform.

In the Army Bill the two items of pay increase and the appropriation of $1,000,000 for maneuvers were the only questions that divided the House on the merits. It is of interest to observe that of the 141 votes for the bill 112 were Republicans and 29 were Democrats. Of the 92 votes against the bill 70 were Democrats and 22 were Republicans. Of the Republican members of the Military Committee present all but two voted for the bill or were paired in favor of it. Both of the members absent and not voting were in favor of the bill, but it was impossible at the time to arrange a pair for them on the bill. Of the Democratic members of the committee present all but two—Messrs. Hay, of Virginia, and Slayden, of Texas—voted for the bill. Mr. Wiley, of Alabama, was absent by reason of sickness, but he arranged a pair, being himself in favor of the bill. A large proportion of the Democrats who voted against the bill were favorable to its passage and so expressed themselves. The danger that lies in facing a constituency in the South that resents the action of a representative in Congress voting on the same side of a proposition with Republicans is to be charged with the result that these members voted against a measure which they believed to be just and right.

The Army Appropriation Bill as it passed reduces the appropriation for telephones at interior posts to $15,000, and that for Coast Artillery posts to $20,000. The amendment of the Senate charging certain travel pay to the appropriations authorizing the work requiring the travel was stricken out. An amendment agreed upon allows the same rate of pay while traveling on transport as that allowed for foreign service. The allowance of $1,000,000 for maneuvers was agreed upon; also the removal of the suspension of accounts against quartermasters for the years 1907 and 1908. The amount for barracks and quarters was fixed at $3,750,000, and the prohibition on the construction of officers' quarters of the Army War College was retained. The land grant railroad section of the bill was amended by the Senate to further protect the government, and the amendment was accepted by the House.

The Senate increase of $711,275 for repairs to water and sewer systems and hire of employees on same at military posts was adopted by the committee; also the Senate increase of $225,000 for construction and repair of hospitals, to include Boise Barracks, Fort D. A. Russell, Fort Sam Houston, Fort Slocum, Fort Robinson, Columbus Barracks, and Jefferson Barracks; also the increase of $35,850, for the purchase of land for target range at Fort Des Moines, and $20,000 for purchase of water rights, etc., at Fort Wm. Henry Harrison. The committee also adopted the Senate proviso that hereafter the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, contract for the care, maintenance, and treatment of the insane natives of the Philippine Islands serving in the Army of the United States at any asylum in the Philippine Islands in all cases which he is now authorized by law to cause to be sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia. The same treatment was accorded the Senate provision of $200,000 for the purchase of special apparatus and supplies for field medical equipment, in addition to those purchased out of the regular appropriation for the Medical and Hospital Department. The committee also adopted the Senate amendment that "ammunition of older than current models may be issued for target practice and instruction to the educational institutions and State Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Homes to which issues of small arms are lawfully made."

The Senate provision of machine and automatic guns and accessories for the militia was rejected by the conference committee.

The proviso stricken out of the national trophy appropriation by the Senate was restored in conference committee in the following form: "Provided, That the trophy and medals herein authorized shall be contested for only by officers below the rank of major and by enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the National Guard or organized militia of the several states, territories, and of the District of Columbia."

The committee accepted the Senate proviso that in time of war, or threatened war, the equipment may, in the discrimination of the Secretary of War, be withdrawn from armories or other places where it is in use by the state Coast Artillery organizations, and may be used in the fortifications of the United States. The granting of discretionary power on the Chief of Ordnance in the purchase of articles of ordnance property where the public interest would forbid divulgence of ingredients was also adopted. Likewise the appropriation of $1,200 for an iron fence around Big Hole Battlefield, Montana, and $214,100 for construction of quarters for officers and for Army nurses at Fort Bayard, N.M.

As a matter of record which must be of lasting interest and that the Service may know who are its friends, we give the vote on the adoption of the conference report on the Army Appropriation Bill in the House Friday, May 8:

Yeas.—Acheson, Alexander (N.Y.), Allen, Ames, Andrus, Anthony, Barchfeld, Barclay, Bartholdt, Bartlett (Nev.), Beale (Pa.), Birdsall, Bonynge, Boutell, Bradley, Brownlow, Burleigh, Burton (Del), Calder, Calderhead, Caldwell, Capron, Caulfield, Chapman, Cockran, Cocks (N.Y.), Conner, Cook (Colo.), Cook (Pa.), Cooper (Pa.), Craig, Crawford, Currier.

Dalzell, Darragh, Davidson, Davis (Minn.), Dawson, Denby, Draper, Dwight, Ellis (Mo.), Englebright, Fassett, Floyd, Focht, Fornes, Foss, Foster (Ill.), Foster (Vt.), Foulkrod, French, Gaines (W. Va.), Gilhams, Gill, Godwin, Gordon, Goulden, Greene, Gregg, Gronna.

Hale, Hall, Hamilton (Mich.), Haskins, Haugen, Hawley, Henry (Conn.), Hepburn, Hill (Conn.), Hinshaw, Howard, Howell (Utah), Howland, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (W. Va.), Huff, Hull (Iowa), Jenkins, Jones (Wash.), Kahn, Keifer, Kennedy (Iowa), Kennedy (Ohio), Kipp, Knopf, Küstermann.

Lamb, Landis, Lassiter, Lee, Legare, Longworth, Loud, Loudenslager, McCall, McGuire, McLachlan (Cal.), McMoran, Macon, Malby, Maynard, Miller, Moon (Tenn.), Mouser, Murdock, Needham, Nicholls, Norris, O'Connell, Olcott, Olmsted, Overstreet, Parker (N.J.), Parker (S. Dak.), Pearre, Pollard, Prince, Reid, Richardson, Robinson, Rothermel, Slemp, Smith (Mich.), Sparkman, Sperry, Steenerson, Sterling, Sturgiss, Sulloway, Sulzer, Taylor (Ohio), Tirrell, Townsend, Vreeland, Waldo, Washburn, Watson, Wood, Woodyard, Young—141.

Nays.—Adair, Aiken, Alexander (Mo.), Ansberry, Ashbrook, Beall (Tex.), Booher, Bowers, Boyd, Brantley, Burgess, Burton (Ohio), Carlin, Clark (Mo.), Clayton, Cole, Crumpacker, Davenport, Denver, Dixon, Douglas, Edwards (Ga.), Ellis (Oreg.), Favrot, Ferris, Finley, Fitzgerald, Fulton, Garner, Garrett, Gillespie, Glass, Griggs, Hackett, Hackney, Hamilton (Iowa), Hammond, Harding, Hay, Heflin, Helm, Henry (Tex.), Hill (Miss.), Houston, Hughes (N.J.), Hull (Tenn.), James, Ollie M.), Johnson (Ky.), Johnson (S.C.), Jones (Va.), Kimball, Kinkaid, Kitchin (Claude), Lloyd, Mann, Mondell, Moore (Tex.), Morse, Murphy, Nelson, Nye, Padgett, Page, Patterson, Payne, Perkins, Rainey, Randell (Tex.), Ransdell (La.), Rauch, Reeder, Russell (Mo.), Russell (Tex.), Sabath, Shackleford, Sheppard, Sherley, Sims, Slayden, Smith (Mo.), Spight, Stafford, Stephens (Tex.), Tawney, Thomas (N.C.), Thomas (Ohio), Tou Velle, Volstead, Watkins, Williams, Wilson (Ill.), Wilson (Pa.)—92.

Answered "Present"—Adamson, Burleson, Butler, Candler, Cary, Cousins, Cox (Ind.), Flood, Goebel, Goldfogle, Hayes, McKinney, Roberts, Small, Stanley—15.

Not voting—Bannon, Bartlett (Ga.), Bates, Bede, Bell (Ga.), Bennet (N.Y.), Bennett (Ky.), Bingham, Brodhead, Broussard, Brumm, Brundidge, Burke, Burnett, Byrd, Campbell, Carter, Chaney, Clark (Fla.), Cooper (Tex.), Cooper (Wis.), Coudrey, Cravens, Cushman.

Davey (La.), Dawes, De Armond, Diekema, Driscoll, Dunwell, Durey, Edwards (Ky.), Ellerbe, Esch, Fairchild, Fordney, Foster (Ind.), Fowler, Fuller, Gaines (Tenn.), Gardner (Mass.), Gardner (Mich.), Gardner (N.J.), Gillett, Graff, Graham, Granger, Haggott, Hamill, Hamlin, Hardwick, Hardy, Harrison, Higgins, Hitchcock, Hobson, Holliday, Howell (N. J.), Hughes (W. Va.), Humphrey (Wash.), Humphreys (Miss.), Jackson, James (Addison D.), Keliher, Kitchin (Wm. W.), Knapp, Knowland.

Lafean, Lamar (Fla.), Lamar (Mo.), Langley, Laning, Law, Lawrence, Leake, Lenahan, Lever, Lewis, Lilley, Lindbergh, Lindsay, Littlefield, Livingston, Lorimer, Lovering, Lowden, McCreary, McDermott, McGavin, McHenry, McKinlay (Cal.), McKinley (Ill.), McLain, McLaughlin (Mich.), McMillan, Madden, Madison, Marshall, Moon (Pa.), Moore (Pa.), Mudd.

Parsons, Peters, Porter, Pou, Powers, Pratt, Pray, Pujo, Reynolds, Rhinock, Riordan, Rodenberg, Rucker, Ryan, Saunders, Scott, Sherman, Sherwood, Smith (Cal.), Smith (Iowa), Smith (Texas), Snapp, Southwick, Stevens (Minn.), Talbott, Taylor (Ala.), Thistlewood, Underwood, Wallace, Wanger, Webb, Weeks, Weems, Weisse, Wheeler, Wiley, Willett, Wolf—139.

Paired.—Mr. Thistlewood with Mr. Underwood, Mr. Stevens, of Minnesota, with Mr. Wolf; Mr. Scott with Mr. Taylor, of Alabama; Mr. Rodenberg with Mr. Stanley, Mr. Marshall with Mr. Rhinock, Mr. McKinley, of Illinois, with Mr. Pujo; Mr. McGavin with Mr. Clark, of Florida; Mr. Lovering with Mr. McDermott, Mr. Lawrence with Mr. Lewis, Mr. Law with Mr. Lever, Mr. Esch with Mr. Leake, Mr. Dunwell with Mr. Hardy, Mr. Burke with Mr. De Armond, Mr. Bates with Mr. Cravens, Mr. Bartholdt with Mr. Burnett, Mr. Bannon with Mr. Brodhead, Mr. Diekema with Mr. Goldfogle, Mr. Weems with Mr. Ryan, Mr. Gardner, of Michigan, with Mr. Carter; Mr. McKinney with Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania, with Mr. Ellerbe; Mr. Smith, of Iowa, with Mr. Bell, of Georgia; Mr. Lafean with Mr. Rucker, Mr. Bennet, of New York, with Mr. Hardwick; Mr. Moon, of Pennsylvania, with Mr. Cooper, of Texas; Mr. Lowden with Mr. Candler. For this session—Mr. Wanger with Mr. Adamson. For the balance of the day—Mr. Gillett with Mr. Hitchcock. On this vote—Mr. Hayes (in favor of) with Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee (against); Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin (against) with Mr. Wiley (in favor of).

WHAT THE ARMY BILL APPROPRIATES.

Contingencies of the Army	$15,000.00
Army War College	15,000.00
(Including $25 per month addition to chief clerk's salary for superintendence.)	
Contingencies, Chief of Staff	10,000.00
United States Service School	17,000.00
A.G. Department contingencies	7,500.00
Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe	28,000.00
Signal Corps, expenses	250,000.00
Telephone system:	
Interior posts	15,000.00
Artillery posts	20,000.00
Alaska telegraph	200,000.00
Traveling expenses	2,500.00
Pay of officers of line	5,556,200.00
Length of service	1,148,730.00
Pay of enlisted men	10,000,000.00
Additional pay	1,206,000.00
Engineers	269,604.00
Length of service	38,640.00
Ordnance Department	174,372.00
Length of service	46,000.00
Quartermaster's Department	81,600.00
Length of service	15,000.00
Subsistence Department	81,600.00
Length of service	16,000.00
Signal Corps, master electricians	32,400.00
First class sergeants	71,280.00
Sergeants	58,752.00
Cooks	5,760.00
Corporals	37,440.00
First class privates	112,608.00
Privates	26,208.00
Length of service	31,008.00
Hospital Corps	855,840.00
Length of service	100,000.00
Clerks, messengers, laborers	344,640.00
Pay of officers, A.G. Department	76,500.00
Length of service	22,000.00
Inspector General Department	50,500.00
Length of service	16,000.00
Corps of Engineers	387,800.00
Length of service	95,000.00
Ordnance Department	191,000.00
Length of service	50,000.00
Quartermaster's Department	223,500.00
Length of service	64,500.00
Subsistence Department	132,000.00
Length of service	30,600.00
Medical Department	686,300.00
Additional pay	130,000.00
Pay Department	128,000.00
Length of service	31,950.00
Judge Advocate's Department	40,000.00
Length of service	8,200.00
Signal Corps	94,800.00
Length of service	21,400.00
Insular Affairs	8,000.00
Length of service	1,000.00
Retired officers	2,527,320.63
Length of service	414,613.84
Retired enlisted men	1,193,445.00
Miscellaneous Hospital matrons	9,000.00
Superintendent nurse corps	1,800.00
Female nurses	55,020.00
Forty-two veterinarians	63,000.00
Length of service	8,850.00
Dental surgeons	57,960.000
Contract surgeons	360,000.00
Paymaster's clerks	140,538.32
Paymaster's messengers	18,000.00
Traveling expenses	17,000.00
Courts-martial	30,000.00
Superintendent buildings and grounds	1,000.00
Commutation of quarters	418,000.00
Travel allowance, enlisted men, on discharge	1,000,000.00
Clothing not drawn, due enlisted men	800,000.00
Interest on deposit	100,000.00
Translator	1,800.00
Expert accountant	2,500.00
Extra duty pay	8,000.00
Extra duty pay, switchboard operators	8,000.00
Extra pay, Signal Corps	36,000.00
Mileage	600,000.00
Increase pay:	
Enlisted men	767,000.00
Officers	285,000.00
Pay of computer	2,500.00
Pay of exchange	500.00
National Guard Service Schools	10,000.00
Officers Porto Rico Regiment	50,400.00
Length of service	6,500.00
Enlisted men	97,644.00
Length of service	15,000.00
Philippine Scouts:	
First lieutenants	75,000.00
Second lieutenants	70,000.00
Battalion adjutants	14,400.00
Quartermasters and commissaries	12,800.00
Difference in pay, majors	5,600.00
Difference in pay, captains	4,500.00
Length of service	34,720.00
Privates	516,600.00
Encampment of militia	1,000,000.00
Subsistence Department	7,382,951.00
Quartermaster Department, regular supplies	9,300,000.00
Furniture, etc.	12,000.00
Incidental expenses	2,200,000.00
Horses	514,678.00
Barracks and quarters	3,750,000.00
Post exchange	400,000.00
Transportation	11,250,000.00
Roads in Alaska	250,000.00
Roads, walks and wharves	900,000.00
Water and sewers	2,711,275.00
Barracks and quarters, P.I.	731,022.00
Clothing	7,000,000.00
Hospitals	545,366.00
Quarters, hospital stewards	75,000.00
Galleries and ranges	191,850.00
Water supply at Fort Wm. Henry Harrison	20,000.00
Army War College	12,700.00
Medical Department:	
Supplies	700,000.00
Special apparatus	200,000.00
Museum and Library	5,000.00
Surgeon General's library	10,000.00
Engineer's Department:	
Incidental expenses	11,500.00
Instruments	5,000.00
Engineer School, maintenance	25,000.00
Buildings	350,000.00
Equipment of troops	72,500.00
Surveyors, etc.	25,000.00
Ordnance, current expenses	300,000.00
Ammunition	624,000.00
Target practice	1,300,000.00
Artillery for militia	550,000.00
Manufacture of arms	1,778,158.00
Ordnance stores	900,000.00
Medals	5,000.00
Range finders	165,000.00
Equipment for State Coast Artillery	25,000.00
Reimbursement	203.37
Fence, Big Hole Battlefield	1,200.00
Quarters, officers and men, Fort Bayard	214,100.00
Total	$95,382,246.61

FINAL DEBATE ON ARMY PAY.

On Friday last, May 8, during the discussion of the conference report on the Army Appropriation Bill, prior to final adoption of the report, and passage of the bill, Mr. Hull was called upon to explain the provisions of increased pay for officers. Said Mr. Hull: "As it is to-day the government furnishes all the mounts for everybody who goes to the Philippine Islands. The government furnishes mounts for all the light artillery, and in many cases in this country to the different branches of the Service required to be mounted, and the men are paid extra besides. Your committee felt that that was absolutely wrong, and cut it off, except where a man provides his own mount, and that is limited to officers below the grade of major. Majors, lieutenant colonels, colonels and generals are now required to be mounted, and the government pays them nothing extra for their mounts. The flat pay covers the mount as well."

The retired officers, who by statute are entitled to 75 per cent. of the active pay of their grade, are benefited by the increased pay provision of the appropriation bill to the extent of about $225,000. On this point Mr. Hull said: "The total number of officers on the retired list is 942. Now, it has been contended that if those on the retired list should not have any benefit of this bill and the pay should not be increased, then the men that were

to be retired to-morrow—this is their argument—would have one class of pay, and another officer living right beside him would have another class of pay. Of course there is some weight to that, but it is not conclusive."

Mr. Slayden: "Is it not true that they have an executed contract and that a man that is retired is retired under that contract."

Mr. Hull: "Yes; the Secretary of War took that ground. I am not arguing that point, but I do want to call attention of the House to this point that seems to me will appeal with force to any man who has had any experience in it. The very minute you undertake this discrimination—and that is what they would call it—life would not be worth living to any member of Congress.

"Now, I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that a great deal of objection is made to the increase because there are 268 retired brigadier generals on the list. That looks like a tremendous number. But, gentlemen, remember this fact, that every one of them, almost without a single exception, is retired because of Civil War service; nearly every one of them. They have been ground through Congress and through the Executive Mansion, confirmed by the Senate at a rate that is now impossible to keep up. Since the first day of January nine of these brigadier generals have passed beyond. Almost without exception every man on that retired list above the grade of major had Civil War service, and every man that had Civil War service has passed beyond the meridian of his life and has but a few years left him." Mr. Hull said that he did not feel justified in tying up a big appropriation bill for the sake of $15,000, the amount involved in the increase to retired brigadier generals. He wanted above everything to increase the pay of the field and line officers, and volunteered this proposition: That there is not a man in the Army to-day of the rank of major or below the grade of major who, if he has not private means of his own or if he has not married a rich wife, is not in debt. And they are compelled to be in debt by the exigencies of the Service. They ought all to be compelled to marry rich wives—but that would be foreign to our theory of marriage."

Mr. Hay, of Virginia, said: "Now, I want to call attention to the fact that we have been increasing the pay of the officers of the Army almost every year. It was only year before last that we increased their commutation for quarters; it was only year before last that we gave them fuel and light in addition to their pay, and we have been adding one thing and another until the mere flat pay which you hear about is not the actual pay which an Army officer gets. This bill carries about $1,000,000 for heavy furniture for the officers of the Army—$949,000." Mr. Hay objected to this expenditure as an increase of the emoluments of the officers, while others considered the investment a good one for both government and officer, the former owning the furniture and saving transportation expense, the latter being saved from the usual result of "three moves—one fire."

Mr. Bourke Cockran thought that if we are to have an Army at all it is incumbent upon us to provide against one condition which has resulted in every country that undertakes to maintain a standing army. In every other country where a standing army of any size exists the officers are composed entirely of men with independent fortunes. Officers are underpaid for the express purpose of excluding from that number all men who are not possessed of private means, and if Congress declines to provide adequate compensation for officers of our Army, there can be no alternative except either to be content with the service of inferior men, men of inferior equipment and preparation, or else to depend entirely upon men able to support themselves independently of the pay allowed by the government.

AUTHORITY OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

We have received a copy of the brief of Chase Mellen and Francis Woodbridge, counsel for Oscar W. Reid, a private of Co. C, 25th Infantry, who seeks to recover from the government $122.26, amount of pay due him to the expiration of his term of enlistment which was summarily terminated by the act of the President because of his alleged participation in the affair at Brownsville, Tex., on the night of Aug. 13, 1906. Also the brief on behalf of the United States in reply by Henry L. Stimson, U.S. attorney, with Winfred T. Denison, Felix Frankfurter and Emory R. Buckner, asst. U.S. Attornies, of counsel. The case is before the U.S. Court, S.D. of N.Y.

Following a statement of facts already well known to our readers, the points in the case by counsel on behalf of petitioner are presented and argued at length. It is held that the dismissal of the petitioner was a punishment and was so intended; that a discharge without honor is of doubtful legality; that the petitioner was confined under arrest more than the eight days authorized by A.W. 70, the discharge without honor not being a release by proper authority; that the provisions of 146 A.R. were ignored by the President and that the prohibition against future employment was illegal.

It is further argued and at length that the powers of the President are limited by the Constitution and laws of Congress and that in discharging the petitioner he exceeded these powers; that the dismissal was without precedent and not justified in law because of the opinion of the President that it was required by the good of the Service and the maintenance of the morals of the Army. The petitioner forfeited none of his rights as a citizen by enlisting and cannot be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law; his discharge was not authorized by A.W. 4, which is a limitation and not a grant of power and would be in violation of the fifth amendment of the Constitution if it permitted the discharge without trial of men accused of a criminal offense. The right to discharge without trial is a right to be conferred only by legislation; it cannot be established by precedent and should not be sanctioned by judicial legislation. Finally, it is contended that an enlisted man is not an officer of the government within the meaning of the Act of March 3, 1887, as amended by the Act of June 27, 1898, the distinction between the two being shown by paragraph after paragraph of the A.W. as well as in other sections of the Revised Statutes.

The petitioner contends that "if the President has the right to discharge a battalion without proof of guilt and without trial—merely on suspicion based upon expert investigation, however apparently thorough or extended, he has the right to discharge a regiment, a brigade—indeed, the whole Army and Navy of the United States."

As Congress has absolute power over enlistment and discharge, the President cannot increase or diminish the Army by enlistment or discharge unless authorized or permitted to do so by Congress. Congress has only provided three ways for terminating enlistment—by expiration of term, by consent of both parties to contract, or by breach of contract, and as the exercise of a power by statute is presumed to be exhaustive it is assumed that Congress has covered the entire field.

Where the statutes provide a means of maintaining discipline under given circumstances, no other means can be used. The cases cited as precedents for a discharge without honor are cases arising in time of war and the validity of none of these discharges, or any similar discharges, has ever been tested in any court of law. Branding the petitioner as unfit to serve his government in any capacity is so clearly an illegal punishment that it may be held to destroy the validity of the entire order.

As to the doctrine of inherent power in the Federal government, it received its quietus in the great case of Kansas vs. Colorado, 206 U.S., 46, 90, in which it was held that the Federal government can exercise no new powers until they are vested in it by constitutional amendment.

The makers of our Constitution refused to follow the English model. While they made the President the Commander-in-Chief, they conferred upon Congress the power to make rules for the government and regulation of the armed forces.

There is a significant distinction between the punishment of officers and enlisted men, as shown by A.W. 15, 16, 17, 19, 26, 38. An officer may be removed by the President, under his constitutional power of removal, which is correlative to his constitutional power of appointment. There is a long line of opinions of the Attorney General and cases to this effect, all of which turn on the point that the person removed was an officer of the United States. They do not apply to an enlisted man who is not appointed by the President or otherwise, but who contracts with the government.

"Furthermore, by the 99th Article of War, no officer can be dismissed in time of peace, except in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial. The sections provide checks upon the power of the President to dismiss officers without trial. No check, however, is provided in the case of enlisted man, so that the existence of these sections emphasizes the intention of Congress to make a distinction in the case of the dismissal of officers and of soldiers. It is inconceivable that Congress intended to deprive enlisted men of all protection against arbitrary Executive orders.

"In view of these particular rules and regulations enacted by Congress for the government of the armies of the United States, the petitioner claims that he has been deprived, without due process of law, of his right to serve out his term of enlistment. The government cannot attach to the words, 'except by order of the President,' in Article 4, a meaning which the rest of Section 1342 does not justify.

"An enlisted man cannot resign. The only way in which his enlistment can be terminated is by discharge, which cannot be given except as the result of a court-martial, or by order of the President, or of certain other designated officers of the Army. This provision is used by the President and certain officers as authority to terminate an enlistment where a soldier so desires, but does not confer upon them the right to terminate the enlistment before it expires, against the will of the soldier."

Professor Dicey, in his "Law and Opinion in England," page 215, "defined 'the rule of law, which, he says, is as marked a feature of the United States as it is of England, as, 'in the first place, the absolute supremacy or predominance of the regular law as opposed to the influence of arbitrary power, and excludes the existence of arbitrariness of prerogative, or even of wide discretionary authority on the part of the government. Englishmen are ruled by the law, and by the law alone; a man with us may be punished for a breach of law, but he can be punished for nothing else.'"

O'Brien, American Military Law, page 30, says: "This prerogative of command, so formidable in appearance, will, in practice, be found to be very limited, hemmed in and contracted as it may always be, by the positive or negative action of the Legislature. The command of the President is, indeed, absolute within its sphere, but its sphere is bounded on all sides by law. The moment the Executive oversteps the boundaries prescribed, he becomes powerless and his commands are of no force."

"Ample provision is made in the Articles of War, for the punishment of every conceivable offense against good order and military discipline. At the same time, the constitutional right of a soldier to be judged according to the law of the land is preserved. The very language and punctuation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution shows a clear intention to preserve 'due process of law' to soldiers, as well as to civilians.

"The whole contention of the government in its last analysis comes down to an argument of necessity. The references to implied powers of the Commander-in-Chief and the effort to seek authority in Article 4 of the Articles of War amount to nothing more than attempts to justify the action of the President upon the ground of necessity.

"It may well be that a custom has grown up in the Army of exercising such discretion in spite of the fact that no statutory authority therefor exists. There have been other cases where customs long established have been held illegal when the question of validity finally came before the courts. The question of the validity of this particular custom has now come before a court, and the court is bound by the statutes and will not be controlled by real or fanciful arguments as to powers necessary to maintain good order and military discipline, but must test the custom by the Constitution and the Statutes."

BRIEF FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The points made by counsel for government in reply are as follows:

Point One.—There is no constitutional question involved in this case. It is perfectly well settled that public service, both civil and military, creates no vested right. A soldier's enlistment is not different from other public service.

Point Two.—Enlistment is a service which can be terminated at the will of the commander or sovereign.

Point Three.—The power of summarily terminating the service of a soldier is vested in the President as the Executive and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. I. The Constitution vests the power of dismissal from the Service of the United States of all non-elective persons except the Judiciary in the President, as an incident to his executive power. II. The President's powers as Commander-in-Chief of the Army are not defined by the Constitution and must be derived from the nature of the office itself and in the light of the powers of a Commander-in-Chief at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. III. The right of summary dismissal was one of the inherent powers of the Commander-in-Chief at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and as such was conferred upon the President by the Constitution. IV. Even if it were possible for a court to entertain doubt as to the President's power of dismissal, yet inasmuch as the court is passing upon the validity of the act of a co-ordinate department, the President's conduct must be sustained unless it conflicts beyond reasonable doubt with some provision of the Constitution.

Point Four.—The President's constitutional power of terminating the service of a soldier has been sanctioned and recognized by Congress and the courts. I. The President's power of summary discharge has been expressly recognized by the Articles of War from their first enactment to the present time. II. The right of dismissal by the President here challenged has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Point Five.—The power of dismissal here exercised by the President has the sanction of uninterrupted administrative practice.

Point Six.—The discharge of the petitioner by the President was merely a termination of his service and not a punishment for misconduct. I. A discharge without honor is not a punishment. II. That the petitioner's discharge does not constitute a punishment, but is merely the termination of his service, has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Point Seven.—The power of summary dismissal vested in the President involves an exercise of discretion not reviewable by the courts.

Point Eight.—This court has no jurisdiction of an action for official services rendered the United States. I. By long and established usage, the word "officer" fitly describes a soldier of the United States. II. The constitutional provision regarding the appointment of officers of the United States does not prevent the construction here suggested. (a) Congress may employ the words "officer of the United States" in a wider sense than they are used in the Constitution, the question being one of legislative intent in each particular case. (b) That the construction contended for is in accordance with the intent of Congress is shown by the obvious purpose of the statute and the report of the Judiciary Committee upon the same.

In their argument on Point I., counsel say: "Much of the argument of the petitioner's counsel was devoted to the dangers to the Republic involved in such a transgression of the Constitution by the President. It is difficult to treat such an argument with patience. From the very first year of the Republic under the Federal Constitution, precisely the opposite has been the established rule as to all positions in the Federal service. With a very brief interregnum caused by the quarrel between President Johnson and his Congress in 1866, it has been the undisputed rule, acquiesced in by all parties and by every department of the government, that every appointive position in the Federal service, civil or military, except the judiciary, is held at the mercy of the discretionary power of removal of the President of the United States.

"It has been the rule established by an unvarying line of decisions as to commissioned officers in the Army and Navy. Whether the power to remove was in Congress or the President, it has never been seriously disputed that that power existed in one or the other." As to Point 2, counsel say: "On the one hand, the recruit is bound to serve during the full term of his enlistment; but on the other, the government is not bound to continue him in service for a single day, but may dismiss him at the very first moment, or at any subsequent period, whether with or without cause for so doing. It has moreover a feature not to be found in most contracts, namely, a power in one of the parties to compel specific performance from the other by the exercise of physical force. If the soldier desert, he may be recaptured and coerced to the discharge of his duty by corporal restraint and punishment. These important traits of the engagement result not so much from the specific terms of the compact, as from the relation in which it places the parties towards each other; a relation of authority and control on the one side, and of obedience and submission on the other."

As to Point 6, counsel say: "Punishment is the result only of a criminal prosecution, whether by civil or military tribunal. The Supreme Court has just held that a trial by court-martial is a bar to a civil prosecution for the same offense (Grafton vs. United States, 206 U.S., 333). To what kind of civil prosecution growing out of the so-called 'Brownsville affray' could the real or fancied grievance of the petitioner, so fervidly characterized by counsel as 'severe punishment,' be pleaded as a bar?"

"If the position taken by the appellant is correct, then a logical and unavoidable result is, that our country, if ever we are so unfortunate as to be again involved in war, will be compelled, after the treaty of peace, to maintain the entire official force of the Army and Navy, and a host of sinecurists in full pay so long as they shall live."

COLLEGIATE DEGREES IN ARMY REGISTER.

Pasa Caballos, Cuba, April 23, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the complaint of your correspondent, published in your issue of April 18, of the omission from the Army Register of the collegiate degrees possessed by some officers, which have heretofore been included in the officer's record, I am quite at one with him and concur in his reasoning. However, I had far rather see all mention of degrees omitted than to see such entries below officers' names as "Graduate of Gobang Business College," or "Graduate of Pecksniff Corners High School," in juxtaposition with other entries like "Ph.D., Harvard University," or "B.S., Cornell University," below names of other officers. Let there be recognition only of degrees conferred by institutions (universities) of standing, or total omission of all such information. A university man, as a rule, needs no such advertisement of his attainments, anyway, but the omission does savor of discrimination when educational attainments of the graduates of the Military Academy and Service Schools are included.

UNIVERSITAS.

NEW WAY TO MOUNT A HORSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I saw a high school stunt a day or two ago which, it seems to me, I am in duty bound to tell my comrades about through your columns, now that we have all got to ride whether we will or no, whether we be young or old, long or short, lean or fat. I don't ordinarily think much of high school stunts, but this was a good one, and one I have never seen before. A short civilian had ridden a very handsome horse, some sixteen and a half hands high, up to witness the parade at this post, and had dismounted. I saw him mount. He stood at his horse's side and took up his reins; then I saw the horse step to the front with his fore feet, keeping his hind feet in place, thus stretching himself and lowering his back until the stirrup came fully ten inches nearer the ground. Then the short gentleman mounted with ease, and the horse collected himself. I couldn't see what signal the gentleman gave the horse, though I was not more than twenty yards from him. I fancy, though, it is not a hard trick to teach a horse; and, in view of the ninety-mile jaunts, the lack of stout grooms to assist and portable horse-blocks, it may be a very useful trick for the

mounts of some of our officers—those who are unfortunate enough to be majors or higher, old or fat, which I am not yet. M. F. STEELE, Captain, 6th Cav.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 5, 1908.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT WEST POINT.

Gen. Bird Spencer, I.G. of R.P. in New Jersey, who, as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for 1907, criticised the Academy authorities for what he regards as an inexcusable neglect of rifle practice, returns to the charge in an article published in the last number of Army and Navy Life. He contrasts what he regards as the indifference to target firing shown at West Point with the interest shown at the Naval Academy in this branch of military instruction, and cites for the emulation of West Point the conspicuous honors won by the Naval Academy on their home range in contests with teams from various states and in the National Match at Sea Girt last year, and the fact that Midshipman Lee, of the Naval Academy team, won the National Individual Match against the field of nearly one thousand competitors. In contrast with this General Spencer shows that on the only occasion where the Military Academy was represented in the National Match, in 1905, they only attained twenty-fourth place in a field of thirty-seven. He complains that West Point can find time to train baseball teams, football teams and polo teams, while they give the excuse of want of time for their failure in rifle practice. Concluding General Spencer says: "One has but to look at the football record to learn that Annapolis does nothing apparently by halves. Since 1890, in thirteen games of football, the Navy team won six and tied one game. But it is in rifle firing that the Navy has set the pace. *Will West Point be willing to let Annapolis go on from victory to victory and still hedge itself in with 'tradition' and 'lack of time,' etc., etc., ad infinitum, or will the Academy 'wake up' before it is too late?* May be it will take an order of the Executive to bring the Military Academy team to the National Match. If so, by all means let him do it and at once." [The italics are General Spencer's.]

In reply to this the Commandant of Cadets disclaims any desire to make experts in rifle practice, holding that the development of special skill in the expert use of small arms should follow graduation and not be allowed to occupy time greatly needed for other work during the cadet course. In giving instruction to the cadets in target practice, the object as set forth in the Firing Regulations is "to produce uniformity rather than to develop expertness in particular men." The effort is to give the cadets in the limited amount of time available such theoretical and practical knowledge of the work that they will be able, when they join their commands as second lieutenants, to intelligently instruct the men under them. The importance of developing expert shots is not lost sight of, but the limited amount of time and the facilities and the limited capacity and character of the post range are such that individuals cannot be made experts without serious loss in instruction and development to the remainder of the Corps of Cadets.

We have presented before this explanation of the policy in regard to target practice adopted by the Academy, but it seems to be well to repeat it in connection with General Spencer's article. "We train cadets," say the authorities of the Academy, "to know how to shoot and how to instruct quite satisfactorily and better than ever before. Anything beyond this is out of question, impossible and should be avoided." It is with this last statement that issue is taken by those who urge that the Military Academy should be represented in rifle contests where the Naval Academy wins honors. But it is not shown at what expense to other departments the Naval Academy team was turned out, and it is considered certain that at West Point cadets cannot devote anything like twenty weeks to the preparation of a team, except at a great expense to the instruction of cadets in other departments, with resulting deficiencies serious to those affected. The question seems to be as to which is the best judge of the proper methods of instruction at the Military Academy, General Spencer or Colonel Howze?

Gen. W. P. Hall, U.S.A., in writing to Colonel Howze concerning the course now followed at West Point, says: "I had no idea that you were able to do as much in that line as you have, * * *" And in reference to preparing a cadet team for competitions, he says: "I think your ideas on the subject of rifle competitions for the cadets are correct, and I think, under the circumstances, you would not be justified in sending a cadet rifle team to the National Competition. * * *"

To prove the efficiency of the system in vogue at West Point the work of the recent graduates from the Academy is referred to. A great majority of these young officers have made excellent records not only as shots, but as instructors in target practice. This has been especially noticed and often counted upon with reference to those who have had the most training under the present system.

The making of a highly trained shot is believed by the Academy to be properly post-graduate work, belonging to the School of Musketry. It is the business of the institution to give every man who goes through it such instruction in target practice that he may know how to improve himself and how to instruct men under his command; and not to neglect those of his men because they are poor shots naturally in order to put others who are naturally good shots into the National Competition.

Of the class of 1905 of the Military Academy fifty-five per cent. classified as first classmen or higher and eighteen per cent. as marksmen or higher. Of the class of 1906 forty-eight per cent. were classified as first classmen or higher and twenty-four per cent. as marksmen or higher. Of the class of 1907 eighty per cent. were classified as first classmen or higher and forty-nine per cent. as marksmen or higher. Of the class of 1908 eighty-three were classified as first classmen or higher and forty-six per cent. as marksmen or higher.

SHIPS FOR Q.M. DEPARTMENT.

The New York Shipbuilding Company and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company made identical bids on the new cable steamer that is to be constructed for the Quartermaster's Department, the amount being $194,000. The latter company named Feb. 10, 1909, as the date on which the vessel would be finished, and turned over to the government, and the New York Shipbuilding Company named March 1, 1909. The award has been made to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company because of the earlier date for completion. The bids of the various companies were as follows:

1. Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., $204,250; completed May 1, 1909. This firm makes a counter proposition offering to build both cable steamer and submarine mine planter for a total of $373,000, if contracts are so made that work can proceed on both boats at the same time. 2. New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J., $194,000; delivered March 1, 1909. 3. Newport News Shipbuilding Co., Newport News, Va., $194,000; delivered Feb. 10, 1909. 4. William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., $203,500; delivered Feb. 1, 1909; or $199,200, if Portland cement is used in lieu of bitumastic cement in double bottoms, bilges, etc. 5. Charles L. Seabury & Co., Morris Heights, N.Y., $229,000; delivered April 15, 1909. 6. Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., $220,000; delivered April 1, 1909. 7. Samuel Holmes, New York city, offers second vessels for sale at various prices. 8. Pusey & Jones Co., Wilmington, Del., $205,000; delivered March 15, 1909. 9. Maryland Steel Co., Sparrow's Point, Md., $213,000; delivered April 5, 1909.

Bids for the construction of a new mine planter for the Quartermaster's Department were as follows:

1. United Engineering Works, San Francisco, Cal., $183,000; delivered April 30, 1909. 2. Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., $174,000; delivered April 10, 1909; or will furnish both mine planter and cable ship for a total of $373,000, if contracts are made so that both boats can be constructed at the same time. 3. Maryland Steel Co., Sparrow's Point, Md., $184,700; delivered March 4, 1909. 4. Pusey & Jones, Co., Wilmington, Del., $161,794; delivered March 15, 1909. 5. Charles L. Seabury & Co., Morris Heights, New York city, $185,000; delivered March 30, 1909. 6. William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., $167,500; delivered Feb. 1, 1909; or will furnish steamer for $163,000 if Portland cement is used in lieu of bitumastic cement in double bottoms, bilges, etc. 7. Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., $174,000; delivered March 1, 1909. 8. Newport News Shipbuilding Co., Newport News, Va., $171,000; delivered Feb. 10, 1909. 9. New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J., $168,000; delivered March 1, 1909.

The award for the mine planter will not be made for some time owing to differences in conditions laid down in the bids.

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN NAVY.

In a recent speech in the House of Representatives. Hon. George E. Foss, of Illinois, thus dealt with the Navy: "When we reflect that at the beginning of our Navy we had no great shipyards capable of building battleships and that we were obliged to go abroad for our forgings, and when we consider that to-day we are not only building all of our own ships, but we have built ships for Japan and Russia, we can be justly proud of the splendid progress which we have made. Our American battleship, the guardian of our national honor upon the sea, not only floats an American flag, but represents, from the top of her masthead to the keel beneath the wave, the strength of American material, the genius of American engineering, and the superiority of American workmanship.

"This year we have authorized 42,000 men, increasing our quota by 6,000. We have now 3,164 officers on the active list in the Navy, 950 midshipmen under instruction and 2,500 apprentice seamen. In addition to this we have a Marine Corps consisting of nearly 9,000 men and 278 officers; a Navy thoroughly modern in every respect and of the highest standard of efficiency. Our Navy to-day ranks third among the navies of the world, but I believe that ship for ship and man for man we have the best navy in the world."

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., retired, in an address before the New York Yacht Club, referring to the vessels of Civil War time, said:

All the vessels of this period were built of wood and were armed with cast iron, smooth-bore guns, firing quick-burning black powder and cast iron, spherical shot and shell. There were no steam auxiliaries for steering, getting up anchor, or for other miscellaneous purposes now so common, and work of all kinds was performed by man power only. The use of electricity was hardly known outside the laboratory. The ships were dimly lighted with oil lamps and candles, and in cold weather we huddled around a so-called "hot shot," which had been feebly warmed in the galley fire, as no means were supplied for heating ships in those days. Distilling apparatus was not in use, and all fresh water for drinking, cooking and washing purposes was brought from shore or caught from the awnings when it rained. Steam launches did not exist, and all boating was done under oars or sails, and naval vessels were simplicity itself in their construction, armament, and equipment. Gunnery as a science as now understood was practically unknown, though some attention was paid to gun drill and target practice.

Mr. Foss said further that not only has the ship changed, and the guns, and the powder from black to smokeless, but also the training of men and officers in the Navy. "The day of old Jack Tar, that picturesque character described by Cooper, is gone. In his place have come the trained machinist, the trained engineer, and the trained gunner, familiar with machinery and engines, for after all the great battleship is nothing more nor less than a might mechanical workshop in which every man has something to do.

"One hundred million dollars a year means a little more than $1 for every man, woman and child in our country, about 3 per cent. of our increasing foreign trade, about 14 per cent. of our national wealth, the cheapest insurance in the world. While it has cost much to build up our new Navy and to maintain it, yet what American is not proud of the fact that to-day we have upon the Pacific coast the largest fleet of any navy. This cruise of the American fleet around the Horn has been very profitable to the American Navy, because it has disciplined and trained our officers and men. We have been able to find out the weaknesses in our personnel, if any exist, and not only that, but it has been of great benefit to the matériel of the American Navy. We have learned whether our ships were good for anything or not, and the word just coming back to us from Magdalena Bay has been that our ships were even better than when they started on the cruise and the personnel more highly trained and better disciplined than when they first set sail from Hampton Roads.

"It was only about ten years ago that the United States acquired the Hawaiian Islands, the key of the Pacific, and here the other day this House passed a bill establishing a naval station at Pearl Harbor in recognition of the fact. The American people are in favor of continuing the policy of building up the American Navy, because they recognize that we have interests which must be defended and protected. One thing must always be borne in mind, and that is that it takes longer to obtain a good navy than a good army. With the army practically everything is personnel; with the Navy it is personnel plus material.

"There are many who think that we ought to spend more money upon internal improvements, deepening of harbors, and the building up of public buildings, and not so much upon the Navy, but the question is, Which is the more important, internal improvements or national defense? I think I voice the sentiment of the American people when I say that national defense, preparation for war against foes within and foes without, outweighs all consideration of internal improvements. National defense must stand first and always.

"Let us continue our policy of building up a strong and efficient navy for the protection of all our interests, upon this hemisphere and on the other; a navy that shall stand always for peace, that kind of peace that is honorable among men and justifiable of God; that peace that never makes surrender of national duty, of national honor, or national obligation. Let us write the inscription across every battleship: 'The American battleship: let it ever be prepared for war, but may it never be called upon to fire a single shot.' Let us maintain such a navy as will give to our country in every hour of international emergency that calmness and that poise which becometh a great people, slow to anger and plenteous in mercy, so that if we must fight—and pray God may we never fight—we may strike with all energy that nerved the arm of McDonough on Lake Champlain, of Perry on Lake Erie, of Farragut on Mobile Bay, and Dewey at Manila, for justice, righteousness, civilization, liberty and the progress of mankind."

FOREIGN HORSES AND HORSEMANSHIP.

Lovers of horses will be interested in the suggestion made by Capt. W. C. Short in an article on "Foreign Horses and Horsemanship" in the Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association for April. He thinks we would do well to follow the example of the French government, which has started a society to encourage the raising of a type of horse for the cavalry, prizes being given each year in the different provinces. The heavy cavalry of France needs a large horse and the favorite is a half-bred obtained by crossing the thoroughbred with the Norman, but this cross is difficult to obtain as breeders try to get fast trotters. If a horse does not trot fast enough, he is sold to the army, and in consequence the half-bred in the French army is more of a carriage horse than a saddle animal. Captain Short believes that the "Irish horse is the best all-round weight carrier in the world." He is a saddle horse pure and simple, but very expensive and out of the reach of all but the rich officer. As to international contest in cavalry riding in Turin, Italy, several years ago the French officers, though handicapped with their slow half-breds, won almost all the prizes against competitors from Italy, Germany, Belgium, Russia and Austria. The French supremacy was won by fine skill in equation. The Italians have neglected their training for cross country riding. They are now adopting the training methods followed at Saumur, France. The good results obtained by the French with inferior horses are due to "splendid training of the officers and the traditions of training which have come down for over a century as being the first horsemen of Europe."

The thoroughbred is their favorite, but is too high-priced; the next favorite is the Anglo-Arab, which is used for light cavalry. The Austrian horses, too, are Anglo-Arab. The German mounts in the contest were without distinction and too round. The German riders were much criticized for their seat in the saddle, "tongs across the wall." However, if German officers do not ride well they all ride and ride hard; they hunt and race and court danger on horseback all the time, which certainly makes better cavalrymen. The Emperor is evidently of this opinion, as he sends all captains who are to be promoted to major during the year to Hanover for a short course, and if they do not care to ride or cannot ride long and fast, they must get out. The French government is more severe than the Germans with their officers, and each yeaer a class of majors of cavalry is sent to Saumur for three months and they ride the same horses over the same country and just as fast as do the lieutenants. The Russians showed no finish and each seemed to have a style of his own. The decision of the judges was that the French officers were incomparably superior to those of any other European cavalry in all branches of riding.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Old Room," which Charles Scribner's Sons publish, is by Carl Ewald and is translated from the Danish by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. It is a curious story, not of action, but of the soul lives of two people, man and wife, centered in the little, secret room which was "the soul of the house," built by one of the man's forbears as the high temple of the married life of himself and his descendants. With some of his race life went well, with some ill, and with Cordt and Fru Adelheid, his wife, the present generation whose story the book tells, married life went very ill indeed. An interesting example, is the book, of the most modern fashion of introspective soul-study, excellently done and excellently translated.

The Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the thirty-seventh meeting held at Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 7-8, 1907, has recently been issued in a handsome volume from the press of the Charles O. Ebel Printing Company, of Cincinnati, O. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge is president of the society.

A volume of sketches of life within the Confederate lines during the Civil War appears in "Comrades Four," by Edward R. Rich, Dean of Trinity Cathedral at Easton, Md., and during the war a member of Co. E, 1st Maryland Cavalry, C.S.A. While real names are not used for the chief characters, the people named are real characters and every incident narrated is founded upon what actually occurred, the endeavor being to give a true but informal picture of the life and people of war times, from the point of view of comrades in arms who, unheralded and almost unknown, took part in the great struggle. Published by the Neale Publishing Company.

"The Destroyers," by John F. Carter, jr., is a story of the coal regions and of the strife between mine operators and labor organizations, an interesting study of the men who move great economic forces. Published by the Neale Publishing Company.

The Cassier Magazine Company announces the removal of its New York offices from No. 3 West 29th street to No. 12 West 31st street. The new home of Cassier's Magazine is in the office building just erected on the site of the former house of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a location especially convenient of access. Cassier's is a monthly review of the applied science of engineering, mechanical, civil and electrical mining.

Major Henry Clay Merriam, U.S.A., retired, of Washington, D.C., who is visiting his brother, Rufus Merriam, at Spokane, Wash., is reported as saying: "I believe that one of the chief causes of desertion from the Army is this practice of assigning our most experienced and most capable officers for service outside of the Army." He added: "I do not look for war with Japan. I believe it is such a remote contingency that it scarcely merits serious consideration. The Japanese have nothing to gain and a great deal to lose by a war with the United States. This country certainly isn't looking for armed trouble with any other country. While I believe there is absolutely no prospect of a clash between the two countries, I am of the opinion that the people of this Pacific northwest will do well to cultivate a kindlier feeling toward the little brown men now coming to our shores than they have shown up to date." In an article entitled "Is Japan a Menace to the United States," the Rev. J. H. De Forest, D.D., who has spent thirty-three years in Japan as missionary of the American Board, says: "Europe does not like our expansion into the East as a mighty world-power. Europe does not like the sudden rise of an Eastern power and her world-influence. Europe's unprincipled politicians want nothing so much as to set Japan and the United States in battle array against each other. A large part of our sensational and disgraceful slanders against Japan originated in Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. It was those centers that actually made some of our ablest statesmen shake their heads doubtfully over Japan. And so long as we are content with our ignorance of the East, the jingo influences of the whole world will have their largest successes on our soil."

The 91st Company, Coast Artillery Corps, held its annual target practice, consisting of two separate series, with six and four record shots respectively, on April 28 and May 1, 1908, at Fort Pickens, Fla. The practice was held with 10-inch rifles on disappearing carriages at Battery Cullum, Fort Pickens. One hundred per cent. of hits was made in each series. The mean range of record shots in the first series was 5,855 yards. The target, a 30 by 60 foot rectangle, represented by two pyramidal targets 60 yards apart, was moving at the rate of 4 1-2 miles per hour. Six hits were made out of the six shots fired at the moving target. All the shots were hits on the 30 by 60 foot rectangle. All of the six shots would, in fact, have passed through a rectangle 21 feet high by 30 feet wide. The first practice (series of six shots) was held on April 28 and the second practice (series of four shots) on May 1. In the second series all four record shots at the moving target of the dimensions given above were hits. All of the shots would have actually passed through a rectangle 24 feet by 18 feet wide. The mean range of this target was 5,625 yards and it was traveling at the rate of 4 1-2 miles per hour. The 30 by 60 foot rectangle target used in this practice was the new form hypothetical target adopted for this year's practice and is the same size as the target that has been used by the Navy in its service practice. The 91st Company was commanded in both of these practices by Capt. L. S. Chappelear, Coast Art. Corps. The Chief of Artillery will recommend special commendation.

Brig. Gen. Brush, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Columbia, in reviewing the proceedings of a G.C. M. at Fort Casey, Wash., for the trial of an enlisted man, says: "The proceedings exhibit a condition of affairs in the management of the post exchange at Fort Worden, Wash., that does not reflect credit on the system prevailing there and which led to the charges against the accused. The record in several places notes the taking of a recess and upon reassembling fails to show the presence of the members of the court, judge advocate, accused and his counsel, witness and the reporter. As this failure to note the presence of all concerned upon reassembling was not consistent throughout the proceedings, it reveals an inexcusable carelessness in the preparation of the record. The court persistently ruled out the 'collection sheets' as evidence when offered by the prosecution, permitting witnesses to use them as memoranda to refresh their memories, when such memoranda was not even made by the witnesses testifying, and finally admitted them as evidence after their use by the accused in his own behalf. There should have been no question as to their competency as evidence from their first introduction and identification." The acquittal is approved.

The Quartermaster General is having some quite artistic reproductions of human figures made at the Eden Musee, in New York, for the purpose of illustrating the conditions of Army life. The aim is to show lifelike representations of soldiers in the enjoyment of camp and barrack life. One piece will show two soldiers enjoying a good game of checkers or chess in barracks with pictures on the wall showing the mess hall, the dining room and other rooms provided for the comfort and entertainment of the enlisted man. The idea is to illustrate the social side of Army life for the enlisted man, and there will be pictures of the Y.M.C.A. buildings, the gymnasium, the canteen and other well known places of recreation in post life. The figures will be placed in the corridors of the War Department leading to the Quartermaster General's offices. There are many there already, and they are constantly visited by sightseers.

A cable from Manila announces that Private "Mike" Beacham, of Troop F, 1st Cav., while supposed to be insane, shot and killed three of his comrades and wounded three more at Camp Stotsenburg, Island of Luzon, P.I., May 11. The dead are 1st Sergt. William Hoey and Pvts. Thomas F. Woodward and G. Wilson. The wounded were Pvts. Edward F. Clark, Emmett Sampeer and Harry Whipple. Beacham began the shooting without warning. Private Clark, it is reported, will probably die. Troop F arrived at Camp Stotsenburg in January last. The post is under command of Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClernand. Private E. F. Clark died May 14.

Through the invitation extended to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, Omaha, the Regular troops stationed at Fort Crook will occupy the state range of the South Dakota National Guard from May 15 to July 15, 1908. The range has been put in first class shape, having firing points from 1000 to 200 yards, inclusive. Five new targets have been installed. The camp site has been transferred from its former position to a position on the forty acre tract south of the headquarters building, a new waterworks system has been installed, and other improvements made. As soon as the Regulars get nicely at work on the range it is the intention to call a meeting of the officers of the National Guard at Watertown for instruction purposes, at which time they may avail themselves of the opportunity of studying methods in routine at camp and work at the range. At this meeting it is the expectation to fix the exact date for the coming encampment of the Guard, and to discuss details of the proposed expedition to Fort Riley to participate in the maneuvers.

Orders have been issued for work to be begun at once to repair and rebuild the buildings and other works that were injured and destroyed by storm recently at Fort Crook. It is estimated that the work will cost $100,000, and as the money is available it was decided to expedite the repairs. An officer from Fort Crook, who arrived at Plattsmouth, Neb., May 12, stated that the damage to the buildings at the fort from the tornado which visited that section on the above date, would amount to $100,000, and that the village is almost a total wreck. A remarkable scene occurred when the officers realized that a tornado had struck the post. Six hundred troops of the third and fourth battalions of the 16th U.S. Infantry were brought to battalion formation and in the midst of flying slate roofs and other débris, they were marched across the parade ground to the substantial buildings, where they were ordered to take shelter in the cellars.

Rear Admiral Thomas was relieved from command of the Atlantic Fleet May 15 and Rear Admiral Sperry assumed command. Rear Admiral Emory goes from the command of the Fourth Division to the Second Squadron. Capt. Seaton Schroeder goes from command of the Virginia to command the Fourth Division. Capt. Richard Wainwright from command of the Louisiana to command the Second Division. Capt. Alex. Sharp to command the Virginia and Capt. Kossuth Niles to the Louisiana. Rear Admiral Evans arrived in Washington May 14, looking much better than when he landed at San Diego. He said: "I am much better. I haven't been half as ill as reported." Admiral Evans alighted from the train in the Union Station with the aid of crutches, and, upon seeing the roller chair that awaited him, he exclaimed: "I don't want to take the chair, but I suppose I'll have to." Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., flag secretary to Rear Admiral Evans, who arrived in Washington with Admiral Evans Thursday night, is to succeed in the Bureau of Navigation Lieutenant Commander Hussey, who has been ordered to the New Hampshire.

The Senate Committee on Coast Defenses has had referred to it the memorial of W. J. McCarty, asking for an appropriation to alter a twelve-inch gun to test his high-powered gun for which he claims superiority over any other gun in the following particulars: Greater range, higher velocity, lower trajectory, less breech pressure, no flareback, no possibility of explosion from back fire, avoiding danger to powder by exposure to the air or dampness in the magazine, no possible hydroscopic absorption, and absolute surety of firing the charge. It is further claimed that this gun will puncture twenty-one inches of steel at 1,000 yards and render obsolete any of our present ships that should approach a fort armed with them; and that all of the present guns may be utilized, thus insuring a great economy in the new armament, as no new guns will be required.

Two years ago the Court of Claims decided adversely to mounted pay to officers of the Navy Pay Corps in grades in which the Army Pay Table makes a distinction between mounted and unmounted pay. Mr. George A. King has now elaborately re-argued the question in the Court of Claims, basing his argument largely upon the decision of the Supreme Court giving mounted pay to the officers of the Medical Corps of the Navy, as well as upon the fact that all staff officers of the Marine Corps receive mounted pay. The case was listened to with much attention by the court and taken under advisement. It is quite uncertain whether a decision will be announced before the adjournment of the court for the summer or will be held over until the autumn. The result will decide whether officers of the three lower grades of the Navy Pay Corps from 1899 to the present time shall receive mounted or unmounted pay.

A party of officers from the War College in Washington have been taking a staff ride during the past week up through Maryland and Pennsylvania to visit different battlefields. The officers in the party are: Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, Major Eben Swift, Major Edward Chynoweth, Major H. S. Bishop, Major H. D. Todd, jr., Major William H. Johnston, Capt. D. B. Devore, Capt. Munroe McFarland, Capt. George T. Patterson, Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, Capt. Fox Connor, Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, Capt. W. S. Scott, Capt. W. J. Snow, and Capt. Edward B. Cole, U.S.M.C.; Comdr. William L. Rodgers, U.S.N., and Lieut. Harry S. Berry, 13th Cav. The party passed over South Mountain Wednesday, and through Frederick, Md., and visited the field at Antietam, where they were to remain until Saturday.

A deserter from the Army from Fort Slocum, N.Y., named Ambrose T. Hopkins, shot himself dead May 11 as he was about to be arrested at a furnished room house at 2000 Madison avenue, New York city, where he had been living with his wife for a few days. First Sergt. Joseph A. Ladd, of the Coast Artillery, had come from Fort Slocum with a guard to take the deserter back. When Hopkins saw his uniform and those of the police who were with him he turned out the light in his room and sent a bullet through his heart.

The following is the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the United States Navy on May 1, 1908: Battleships—South Carolina, 45.90; Michigan, 50.70; Delaware, 22.80; North Dakota, 31.60. Armored cruisers—North Carolina, 100*; Montana, 98. Scout cruisers—Chester, 100**; Birmingham, 100***; Salem, 90.40. Torpedoboat destroyers—Nos. 17, 15.90; 18, 15.40; 19, 16.20; 20, 9.70; 21, 9.30. Submarine torpedoboats—Nos. 9, 99; 13, 40.50; 14, 39.90; 15, 34; 16, 34.20; 17, 13.60; 18, 13.40; 19, 13. Colliers—Vestal, 80.60; Prometheus, 52.30. Tugboats—Patapsco, 63; Patuxent, 60.20. *Delivered to government, at Norfolk Navy Yard, April 27, 1908. **Delivered to government, at Portsmouth Navy Yard, April 24, 1908. ***Delivered to government, at Boston Navy Yard, April 10, 1908.

The American Railroad Company, of Porto Rico, brought suit in the Federal Court of San Juan to eject Commodore Karl Rohrer, of the Navy, Captain Wood, of the Lighthouse Service, and Lieut. Col. R. H. Wilson, of the Army, from lands which the president of the company asserts were reserved for its use. After arguments by counsel extending over three days, Judge Rodey, of the Federal court, on May 12 discharged the jury, and has dismissed the case, holding that the plaintiffs have no ground for action.

We have received the results of the Cuban rifle competition at Camaguey, Cuba, which ended on May 8, and was in charge of Capt. J. T. Moore, 27th U.S. Inf. The top score was made by Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th U.S. Inf., who, at the finish of the four days' shoot on May 9, had an aggregate of 763 points. The best score among the enlisted men was that of 736 points, made by 1st Sergt. Irwin G. Patch, Troop K, 15th Cav. We will give additional details another week.

Bids will be invited in a few days for the following post improvements: Fort Myer, extension to wagon shed, stable, guardhouse and shop; Fort Leavenworth, quarters for two lieutenants; Fort Yellowstone, one field officer's quarters, one double quarters, one bachelor's quarters, and one double stable, guardhouse and shop; Forts Huachuca, McIntosh, Barrancas, Hunt and Presidio of Monterey, bowling alley for each; Fort Slocum, administration building, drill hall and gymnasium.

We are glad to learn that fifty thousand copies of the admirable address on the subject of Temperance versus Prohibition, delivered before the Excise Committee of the New York Assembly at Albany, March 25, 1908, by Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, chaplain, Governors Island, N.Y.H., have been printed for distribution. The address is in line with the similar one on the Army canteen, delivered by Mr. Smith last January.

Announcement of a remarkable invention was made in Boston, Mass., May 10, by Major Walter E. Lombard, of the 1st Heavy Artillery, M.V.M., who spoke at a banquet of the Fusileers Veterans' Association. He visited the harbor forts Saturday, May 9, and says an officer at one of the forts has perfected an invention which will locate a vessel at ten miles on the darkest night or in the densest fog.

The announcement of the death of Governor Allen Gard, of Lanao, from the effects of bolo wounds inflicted on him by Moros was false. He is expected to recover. A detachment of the constabulary was sent in pursuit of the band of Moro outlaws commanded by Manalao Alib, members of which wounded Governor Gard and killed Roadmaster Smith. The constables overtook the band and killed Alib.

The Grampus and Pike have been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The Florida has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Brutus was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on May 13, 1908. The Texas has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The vessel will be sent to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., for duty as receivingship.

Acting Secretary Oliver is evidently opposed to too rapid promotion, for he has issued orders which provide for improving sanitary conditions at the War Department by the airing of all rooms, daily cleaning of books, office fixtures and furniture and systematic ventilation. Linoleum will be substituted for carpets and mattings, and an officer of the Medical Department will make inspections.

A second edition of Manual No. 7 of the Signal Corps of the Army giving Property and Disbursing Regulations, including miscellaneous General Regulations, has been issued from the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. It is revised to Nov. 6, 1907, and is a bound volume of 163 pages in addition to having a number of blank pages upon which changes can be noted.

The Quartermaster's Department has made the following awards this week: Fort Dade, McCay Engineering Co., construction of six surface wells, $3,756. Fort Omaha, J. S. Collins, terraces, macadam roads, etc., $11,341. Fort Casey, International Contract Co., Seattle, construction of six caisson wells, $2,510.

The troops at Baracoa, Province of Oriente, Cuba, having been unable to complete their annual target practice as prescribed for the season of 1908, on account of unusually heavy rains at the range, the regular target season at that station is extended to include May 30, 1908.

General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, has called in all the .30 caliber Gatling and Colt's automatic guns to have them rechambered and resighted at Springfield for the model 1906 ammunition.

The transport Crook arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 8, from Manila, with Cos. A, B, D, E, F, G and H, 2d Inf., and Batteries D and E, 5th Field Art. (23 officer, 627 enlisted men).

A board of officers has been ordered to meet at Monterey, Cal., after July 1 next, to revise the Small Arms Firing Regulations of the Army.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Rear Admiral George A. Bicknell, U.S.N., who was retired for age on May 15, 1908, is one of the few remaining Civil War veterans on the active list of the Navy, and is an officer of well-known efficiency. He was born in Batste, Burlington county, N.J., May 15, 1846, and was appointed acting midshipman from Indiana, Dec. 2, 1861. He served as first lieutenant in a U.S. Volunteer regiment during the Morgan Raid, until the regiment was mustered out, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1866; served in the Iroquois, Asiatic Fleet, 1867-70, during which he was at the opening of ports, Kobe and Osaka, Japan, to trade; in landing party repelling attack of Prince Hizen, at Kobe; was second in command of the marines of two ships on outpost duty protecting Yokohama about ten days, the fleet being absent. Other duties included the following: Naval Academy instructor, 1870-71; in the Worcester, flagship of North Atlantic Station, 1872-75; torpedo station, 1875; Omaha, South Pacific Station, 1875; flagship Richmond, South Atlantic Station, 1876; navigator of the Wachusetts, South Atlantic Station, 1879, going up the Mississippi one hundred miles above Vicksburg; navigator of the Marion, 1880-82; cruised from Montevidio to Heard's Island, about 7,000 miles, seeking and rescuing thirty survivors of the shipwrecked bark Trinity. Inspector of material for the Advisory Board and for several bureaus at Chester Rolling Mills and other steel works; at Roach's Shipbuilding Works, for the Dolphin, Atlanta, Boston and Chicago, then building there, 1883-86; executive officer, Essex, on the Asiatic Station, 1886-89; assistant in equipment, navy yard, New York, May, 1889, to May, 1891; executive officer U.S. receivingship Franklin, January to December, 1892; executive officer, U.S.S. Atlanta, December, 1892, to July, 1893; executive officer, U.S.R.S. Franklin, 1893-1894; commanding the Fern, 1894-1896; captain of the yard, naval station, Port Royal, S.C., Feb. 1, 1896; inspector of 14th Lighthouse District, Cincinnati, O., from August, 1897, to April 14, 1898; ordered to command the steamer Niagara, April 16, 1898; arrived at Key West in May; next day coaled most of the vessels of Sampson's squadron, while on their way to the bombardment of San Juan; took station during the bombardment off Point Salinas to guard against the approach of gunboats from the westward; towed monitor Terror to Key West, arriving there May 19, having delivered nearly all of cargo of this collier at sea under way; took the Niagara to Norfolk Navy Yard and left her May 30; to command the Saturn, cruised with her in Porto Rico and Cuban waters until September, 1898; returned to Norfolk, ordered to command the Monocacy; commanded the Monocacy at Shanghai, China, until Dec. 25, 1898; cruised to Han Kow, and river ports, taking the Hon. E. H. Conger and suite to visit the two Viceroys of the river provinces; reported at Mare Island June 30, 1900; head of Board of Inspection, Feb. 19; inspector of ordnance, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., till July, 1902. In command of Naval Station, Key West, Fla., and commandant of the 7th Naval District, from August, 1902, until Oct. 17, 1904, commanding the flagship Texas, under the flag of Rear Admiral J. H. Sands and F. W. Dickins, until June 21, 1906. During this cruise, the summer maneuvers of the Coast Squadron, then consisting of about sixteen vessels, demonstrated the incompleteness of the shore defenses of Chesapeake Bay. Commandant of U.S. navy yard and station at Pensacola, Fla., and also of the 8th Naval District, from July 1, 1906, to Feb. 12, 1907; thence to command the 1st Naval District and the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Capt. Edward D. Taussig, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral May 15, 1908, by the retirement of Rear Admiral Bicknell, entered the Naval Academy from Missouri in June, 1863, graduating in 1867, and is another officer with an efficient record of service. His first sea duty was on the Minnesota on a special cruise from July to December, 1867. He was commended by Commodore Gillis for services rendered during the earthquake at Arica, Aug. 13, 1868. He cruised and made surveys in the Pacific under Comdr. R. W. Meade, and on the coast of Lower California, under Comdr. George Dewey. He also made other hydrographic surveys, and was in command of the Bennington from Aug. 19, 1898, to August, 1899. Among other vessels he has served in are the Wateree, Powhatan, Onward, Risca, Narragansett, Relief, Juniata, Monongahela, Trenton, McArthur, Hassler, Jamestown, Atlanta, Richmond. His last assignment to duty was as commandant of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. He will not retire for age until Nov. 20, 1909.

Lieut. Col. John Pitcher, 4th U.S. Cav., who was retired from active service May 6, 1908, upon his own application after more than thirty-five years of efficient service, was born in Texas, Sept. 9, 1854, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of June 15, 1876, at which time he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 9th Infantry, and a month later was transferred to the 1st Cavalry. After serving a few weeks as assistant instructor of artillery tactics he was ordered on frontier duty in California and Idaho, where he took part in the Nez Perces expedition. He was in the field against Bannock Indians from May until August, 1878, and was engaged in the action of Big Creek, Idaho, Aug. 20, 1879. He was aide-de-camp to Major General Schofield from December, 1885, until December, 1889, and was on frontier duty at Fort Custer, Mont., from 1890 to May, 1891. He was on escort duty to General Schofield in 1895 and 1896. Later, while stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., he was frequently in the field operating against renegade Apache Indians. He went to Camp Thomas, Ga., in April, 1898, and while at that place he was thrown from his horse, sustaining severe injuries, and was on sick leave to July 14, 1898. He was next in command of Fort Myer, Va., to February, 1899, and later was on duty. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1882, captain in 1892, major, 6th Cav., in 1901, and lieutenant colonel, 4th Cav., in 1908. He is a son of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Pitcher, and a brother of William G. Pitcher.

Lieut. Col. William B. Homer, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel from May 1, 1908, vice Morris, appointed brigadier general, was born in Massachusetts, June 7, 1846, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1870, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 5th Artillery. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1875, and among other duties served as assistant instructor of artillery tactics at the Military Academy in 1870, was a member of the Army rifle team of 1882, was instructor of artillery tactics at the U.S. M.A. from 1884 to 1888, and was ordered as instructor in steam and mechanism at the U.S. Artillery School in 1890. His last tour of duty was at Fort Warren, Mass. He reached the rank of first lieutenant on April 17, 1881; captain, March 8, 1898; major, July 22, 1902, and lieutenant colonel, June 22, 1906.

Pay Inspr. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., promoted pay director from May 2, 1908, vice Colhoun, retired, was appointed to the Navy from Iowa as assistant paymaster, June 16, 1880. He reached the grade of paymaster Sept. 11, 1895, and pay inspector Jan. 5, 1903. He is not due to retire for age until Feb. 15, 1919. His last assignment to duty was at the Naval Academy. The efficient service rendered by Pay Director Cowie in securing an increase of pay for the Navy will make his promotion especially welcome to the Service.

Major Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th U.S. Inf., retired from May 15, 1908, on account of disability incident to the Service after graduating from the U.S.M.A. as a second lieutenant, June 12, 1880, and being assigned to the 11th Infantry, served on the frontier in Dakota, and subsequently was ordered East for duty. He later served in Arizona and as professor of military science and tactics at Georgetown (Ky.) College. During the war with Spain he served with his regiment in Porto Rico, and was in the engagements at Hormigueros, Aug. 10, and at Las Marias, Aug. 13. He also served in the Philippines. He was born in Alabama, Nov. 25, 1854.

Boatswain George E. Plander, U.S.N., was retired for age on May 7, 1908. He was appointed a boatswain April 12, 1906, and had previously served five years and ten months as an enlisted man.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

On the day of the garden party at Governors Island for the Army Relief Society, May 27, Gen. and Mrs. Grant will hold a reception in their house on the island, from 2 to 6:30 p.m., for the ladies of the Army Relief Society, the managers and for all friends and visitors who are coming to Governors Island that afternoon. All will be made welcome by Gen. and Mrs. Grant.

The ladies who will have charge of tents and assist in the charity for Army relief are: Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Heistand, Mrs. Scriven, Mrs. Mitcham, Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Ladue, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Brechemin, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Ingraham, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Mallory, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wickham, Mrs. Foreman, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Madison. Also the young ladies and girls of the island, with their friends, among them: The Misses Harmon, Miss Allison, the Misses Byrne, Miss McCauley, Miss Allen (from Fort Totten), the Misses Greble, Miss Kolbe, Miss Machray, Miss Davis. The little girls and boys—children of the officers—will also contribute their best efforts in assisting.

The patrons and patronesses of the garden party will be: Major Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Clous, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mrs. Guy Howard, Col. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Mrs. J. H. Natson, Gen. and Mrs. G. P. Borden, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Bischoff, Gen. and Mrs. James Burbank, Mrs. Graham Bacon, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Miss Grace Bigelow, Mrs. Edgar S. Bass, Gen. and Mrs. Theodore Bingham, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Mrs. Richard C. Colt, Mrs. Henry Cannon, Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. William C. Church, Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton, Gen. and Mrs. L. Fitzgerald, Mr. A. Sydney Frissell, Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Gibson, Gen. and Mrs. H. Hasbrouck, Mrs. William Hamilton Harris, Mrs. Thomas L. Hubbard, Mrs. Jacob Kent, Gen. Loomas L. Langdon, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. William Ludlow, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Thornton N. Motley, Mrs. Junius Morgan, Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mrs. William Perry, Mrs. Stephen C. Pell, Right Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Potter, Mrs. Palmer F. Pierce, Miss Antoinette M. Quinby, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Gen. and Mrs. E. S. Ridley, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. John M. Schofield, Major Lewis L. Seaman, Mrs. Henry Taft, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Major and Mrs. W. P. Van Ness, Gen. and Mrs. George Wingate.

Mrs. Grant has invited the following friends to assist her in her home in receiving visitors to the house on May 27: Gen. and Mrs. C. F. Roe, Col. and Mrs. William C. Church, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, the Misses Lamont, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Taft, the Misses Taft, Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. Hoppin, Miss Betty Colamore, and several others.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A prominent military wedding in Plainfield, N.J., May 6, 1908, was that of Miss Pauline May Sandford, only daughter of William M. Sandford, of East Front street, and Capt. Edgar Harrison Yule, 2d Field Art., U.S.A. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Sheridan Zelie, pastor of the Crescent Avenue Church, using the full Episcopal service. The bride was attended by Miss Catherine C. Manning, of Plainfield, and Miss Florence M. Tree, of New York, as bridesmaids, and by Miss Pauline Sandford, niece of the bride, and Miss Saidee Sanford, a cousin, both of Plainfield, as flower girls. The best man was Capt. B. M. Koehler, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. During the service, an orchestra rendered softly the selections, "O Perfect Love" and "O, Promise Me." The pleasing contrast of the bridal gowns against the heavy bank of palms in the bow window was heightened by masses of white roses which relieved the dark green and by the graceful draping of the American flag for a background, lending a variety to the color. From the grill work hung a curtain of smilax. The general effect in the decorations of the house was beautiful; apple blossoms predominated all about the house until the interior of the house represented a fairy orchard. The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with duchesse and point lace. It was made princess with empire back. She wore a long tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms and carried lilies of the valley. Following the marriage ceremony, a reception was held which was attended by over three hundred guests. Beautiful gifts in the latest fancies of the modern artisan, in silver cut glass and bric-a-brac were the tributes of friends to the bride. Not least among the unique features in the collection was an antique piece of scroll work in carved wood from Japan, over two centuries old. The bride's gift to her attendants were gold filigree pins, set with pearls. The bridegroom's gift to the best man was a handsome scarf pin. After the reception Capt. and Mrs. Yule left on a late train for a short bridal journey, to return to Plainfield for a few days' stay at the home of the bride previous to their departure for the Philippines. Captain Yule has been ordered to the Far East with his command and will be stationed in the Philippines for two years.

The wedding of Miss Edith Brown, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward T. Brown, 5th U.S. Field Artillery, to Lieut. George E. Turner, 60th Co., C.A.C., on Monday afternoon, May 4, was very beautiful. The wedding took place at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. A very large number of guests were present, the officers all in full dress. Colonel Lundeen's quarters were elaborately decorated with a profusion of white roses and orange blossoms. The "Colors" were gracefully draped at the entrance to the large parlor in which the ceremony took place beneath a canopy of white roses. As the strains of "Lohengrin" from the orchestra of the 3d Band, C.A.C., broke forth, the ushers, Lieut. E. E. Pritchett, Lieut. J. G. Steese, Lieut. H. A. Schwabe, Lieut. C. A. Mitchell, Lieut. C. J. Naylor, Lieut. H. K. Loughry and Lieut. W. P. Currier, holding wide streams of white satin ribbons, formed in aisle through the center of the parlor and out through the dining-room, and the bridal party entered, the bride upon her fathers' arm. The bride wore a wedding robe of white messaline with a bertha of rose point lace. She carried a huge bouquet of lilies of the valley. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms. Her only attendant was Miss Marie Lundeen, who wore a blue silk mull gown. Miss Lundeen carried pink bride roses. Mrs. Brown wore a lavender gown trimmed with white lace. Lieutenant Turner was attended by Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett, 1st Field Artillery. The marriage service was read by the Rev. Father Woods, S.J., of St. Ignatius' Church of San Francisco. Immediately at the close of the ceremony the orchestra struck up Mendelssohn's wedding march and the host of friends present crowded about the happy young couple to shower congratulations upon them. A little later all watched with interest as the bride cut the huge wedding cake with her husband's saber. As Lieut. and Mrs. Turner left the house the orchestra very appropriately played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The presents given to the young people were very numerous and very handsome. The gift of the men of Mr. Turner's company, the 60th, was a magnificent case of flat silver. The decorations for the wedding were very beautiful. The supper table was strung with ropes of white roses that reached to the ceiling. Across the side wall stretched a screen of ferns, in the midst of which were the letters "B" "T" in red roses, the Artillery's color. The decorations were arranged under the direction of Mrs. O. M. P. Hazzard, Mrs. George Nugent and Mrs. Thomas Ashburn. Lieut. and Mrs. Turner left on Tuesday morning for St. Louis for a visit to Mr. Turner's parents. Col. and Mrs. Edward T. Brown, 5th Field Art., left on Tuesday on the Sheridan for the Philippines.

A very pretty wedding took place Friday afternoon, May 8, at the quarters of Major and Mrs. James M. Kennedy, Med. Dept., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., when Rev. Father Matthew C. Gleeson, chaplain of the U.S.F.S. Connecticut, united in marriage Miss Edith Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Mrs. James Edward Miller, of Washington, D.C., and Ensign Halford Robert Greenlee, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Rhode Island. The parlor was trimmed with ferns, roses and syringa. The ceremony took place in a bower formed of long branches of trailing white roses. The bride wore a pongee costume trimmed with light blue, with hat to match. She also wore a handsome, old-fashioned, heavy gold necklace, an heirloom belonging to her mother. She carried a white prayer-book received as a wedding gift from a friend in Washington, just before the ceremony. Miss Margaret Edwards, daughter of Col. E. A. Edwards, U.S.A., retired, was maid of honor. She wore a gown of light blue mull, with a necklace of corals, and carried pink carnations. Little four-year-old Katharine Kennedy in white and pink carried a bunch of baby roses. The best man was Ensign Ross Sherman Culp, of the U.S.S. Lawrence. There were present at the wedding beside the bridal party named above Major and Mrs. James M. Kennedy, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Miss Marjorie Ruckman, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. W. Ruckman, U.S.A., and Ensign Bruce L. Canaga, of the U.S.S. Vermont. The three ensigns present, all from different ships, were all classmates at Annapolis and were all upon this occasion in special full dress. After the ceremony refreshments were served, consisting of champagne and cake, the bride following the usual custom in Army and Navy circles of cutting the cake with her husband's saber. Ensign and Mrs. Greenlee left immediately for a brief bridal tour. Mr. Greenlee is to be transferred from the Rhode Island to the Wisconsin and will be in San Francisco therefor until July.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Russell, of Curwensville, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Honora Patton, to Lieut. William A. Ganoe, 17th U.S. Inf.

Brig. Gen. Augustus W. Corliss, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Elizabeth A. Kane, of Denver, were quietly married at Golden, Colo., May 9, 1908.

RECENT DEATHS.

Engineer-in-Chief Charles W. Rae, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and an officer of high attainments, died at his home in Washington, D.C., May 13, 1908, at the family residence, from a complication of diseases. He was born in Hartford, Conn., June 30, 1847, and was educated at the Champlain Academy, at Champlain, N.Y.; the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N.Y. He entered the volunteer Navy as an acting third assistant engineer on Oct. 10, 1866, being appointed a third assistant engineer in the Regular Navy on June 2, 1868, and served in vessels of the Navy in many waters. He was promoted to second assistant engineer on June 2, 1869; to passed assistant engineer on Dec. 28, 1875; and to chief engineer on Feb. 21, 1893. He served at the Naval Academy from September, 1893, to June, 1897; on board the U.S.S. Iowa from June, 1897, to March, 1899, taking an active part in the Spanish-American War on that vessel, being advanced three numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. He attained the rank of commander on March 3, 1899; served at the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., from March, 1899 to February, 1900; as member of Naval Examining Board, Washington, D.C., from May, 1900, to August, 1903; was promoted to captain from Jan. 4, 1903; and assumed duty as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Department of the Navy on Aug. 9, 1903, in which duty he continued until the date of his death, a period of nearly five years. He was the first graduate of the Naval Academy to hold the position of Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and was also one of the youngest officers of the Navy to reach the distinction of a bureau chiefship. More than fourteen years of Admiral Rae's service was passed at sea in various parts of the world. In 1870 he had charge of the line of levels across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, and was also connected with the Nicaragua Canal survey expedition in the same year. While attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering he was identified with the designing of much of the machinery of the new Navy. He was head of the department of instruction in machinery at the Naval Academy from 1893 to 1897. He received a medal for

distinguished service in the Cuban campaign. After the war he served at the naval training station at San Francisco, and was then ordered to Washington as a member of the Naval Examining Board. He was formerly a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, member and passed president of the American Society of Naval Engineers, member and vice-president of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, member and passed president of Washington Society of Engineers, and member of the National Geographic Society. Up to within a week ago he had been apparently in good health, and the news of his death was a great shock to his friends. Tuesday, May 5, he was obliged to give up his work at the Navy Department and take to his bed for treatment. He was apparently on the mend until May 13, when blood poisoning supervened, and he sank rapidly until the end came. His wife was at his bedside when he passed away. She was Miss Rebecca G. Dodge, and they were married in 1890.

The funeral of Major Orestes P. Chaffee, a brother of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., retired, who died at Kansas City, Mo., May 6, 1908, took place May 8 in Mount Washington Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo. A widow survives him.

Charles E. Bamford, of Trenton, N.J., a graduate of West Point, class of 1900, who resigned from the Army as a second lieutenant of Infantry, unassigned, in September, 1906, shot and killed himself in his room at the Regent Hotel, Washington, D.C., May 10, 1908. He had recently been engaged in civil engineering, but a letter addressed to Adjutant General Ainsworth, asking for a reappointment to the Army, which was found in his pocket, leads to the belief that his visit to Washington was for the purpose of being restored to the Army. Mr. Bamford, after graduation, was assigned to the 13th Cavalry, but was later transferred to the Infantry. At the time he shot himself Mr. Bamford was in bed, and had a notebook in one hand, in which were extracts of doleful verse, which led the coroner to believe that he was suffering from melancholia. In his pockets were found a check for $35, $23 in cash and a return ticket to Trenton, N.J. Mr. Bamford's family is well-to-do. They reside at No. 379 Hamilton avenue, Trenton.

Ella Cotton Conrad, widow of the late Major Casper Hauzer Conrad, 8th U.S. Inf., died at the home of her son-in-law, Charles R. Ellicott, 39 East 27th street, New York city, during the afternoon of May 12. Mrs. Conrad had been ill for about ten weeks. Her death is particularly tragic, as only an hour before her daughter, Violet Blossom, had given birth to a girl baby. Mrs. Conrad evidently realized that she could not recover, but her sole thought seemed to be of her daughter, and when she learned that all was well she sank rapidly. Mrs. Conrad is survived by one daughter, Violet Conrad Ellicott, and two sons, Capt. William D. Conrad, retired, and Capt. Cooper H. Conrad, jr., 3d Cav., all of whom were with her at the end.

Mrs. Mary H. Buford, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Marcus B. Buford, late U.S.N., died in Paris, France, April 18, 1908.

A brief wireless message received at New York May 14, 1908, announced the death at sea of Gen. Charles Albert Whittier, U.S.N., who served during the Civil and Spanish Wars. He sailed from New York May 13 on the Cunarder Mauretania for a trip to England and Continental resorts. General Whittier came from an old New England family which traced its American ancestry back to Thomas Whittier, who came over in 1638. He was born at Bangor, Me., in 1840, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of '60, and at the outbreak of the Civil War went to the front as a second lieutenant in the 20th Massachusetts Regiment, Volunteers. General Whittier rose to the rank of captain in that regiment in 1863 and was then appointed major and A.D.C. on the staff of General Sedgwick, who commanded the 6th Army Corps. General Whittier afterward was appointed A.A. G. of the 6th Army Corps, and A.G. of the 2d Army Corps, under Major General Humphreys. He was made brevet lieutenant colonel of Volunteers in October, 1864, for faithful and meritorious service in the field during the campaign before Richmond, and colonel and brigadier general of Volunteers in 1865 for highly valuable and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee. He was appointed captain in the 17th U.S. Infantry July 28, 1866, and was honorably discharged at his own request while serving as a captain in the 19th U.S. Infantry Feb. 15, 1870. In 1898 he was appointed lieutenant colonel and I.G. of Volunteers, and brigadier general of Volunteers serving in the Philippines.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

The findings in court-martial of 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 6th Cav., at Fort Meade, for conversion of funds of post exchange, have been received at the War Department and forwarded to the President.

Mrs. Truman H. Newberry and Miss Carol B. Newberry, wife and daughter of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, left Washington May 9 for Virginia Hot Springs, where they will stay a week or ten days.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York City recently included: Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., Mrs. Harbach and Miss Otis; Capt. P. L. Miles, Capt. Peter C. Haines, Capt. P. M. Walker and Col. S. R. Jones, U.S.A.

Lieut. Walton Goodwin, U.S.A., 5th Infantry, who is on leave from his post at Sagua La Grande, Cuba, is in Washington, D.C., visiting his mother, Mrs. Walton Goodwin, widow of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N.

Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, U.S.A., who has been spending his leave with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, U.S.A., at their apartment in the Farragut, Washington, D.C., has returned to his post, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

Stephen M. Hoye, attorney at law, 69 Wall street, New York city, in an advertisement appearing in another column, asks for information as to heirs of John J. Laurence, late private, U.S.A., Battery F, 2d Artillery (1846), who died March 8, 1847, or his wife, Catherine Laurence.

The entire garrison at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, turned out May 1 to be reviewed by Colonel Sweet, who is commanding the Army of Pacification in Cuba in the absence of General Barry. The troops made a splendid appearance and were highly commended by Colonel Sweet. Colonel Pitcher, commanding the 27th Infantry, tendered a reception recently in honor of Colonel Sweet. Over 120 officers and ladies were present at the affair, which was one of the most successful of its kind ever given at the camp. The house and grounds were beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns and electric lights and an excellent musical program was rendered by the band of the 27th Infantry.

Colonel Hartrott, of Germany, the new instructor of the Chilean army, arrived in Valparaiso this week.

Miss Nannie Williamson, the daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Carvel Hall, near Gainesville, Va.

A small boat, banked with flowers and carrying a Confederate flag, was set adrift on James River, Va., May 9, by the young women of the Junior Oakwood Memorial Association as a Memorial Day tribute to Southern naval heroes.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. L. P. Stone, U.S.N., have just arrived in Washington on a visit to Mr. Stone's mother, Mrs. Brinton Stone, 1721 De Sales street. A number of delightfully informal dinners and teas are being planned in their honor.

A son, Joseph Yates Porter, 3d, was born to the wife of Act. Asst. Surg. Joseph Yates Porter, jr., U.S. Marine Hospital Service. Mr. Porter is the son of Lieut. Col. Joseph Yates Porter, deputy surgeon general, U.S.A., retired, and state health officer of Florida.

The claim of Major T. H. Low, U.S.M.C., retired, for wrongful checkage of his pay, has been allowed. This decision of the auditor is of more importance than the mere pecuniary amount involved, as it establishes the proper safeguarding of post exchange funds.

Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th U.S. Cav., aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Bliss in the Philippine Islands, arrived by the Minnetonka at New York City, May 11. He will be with his family at Stamford, Conn., until August, when he will return to the Philippines.

The following additional candidates have been admitted to the Naval Academy after passing all mental and physical examinations: H. C. Frazer, West Virginia; C. F. Gree, Ohio; D. W. Hamilton, New Mexico; D. C. Ramsay, New York, and C. B. Byrne, South Dakota.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Sladen entertained at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., May 9, Capt. and Mrs. Summerlin, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Francis, Mr. and Mrs. William Croghan Denny, Mrs. Van Vechten Olcott, Mrs. William H. Brooks, Lieutenant Butler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lefferts, of New York.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., who with his wife is a guest at the home of Gen. Charles F. Manderson, of Omaha, Nebr., in an interview on May 9 said he approved President Roosevelt's recent recommendation to Congress for four battleships, and declared that the demonstration which the Atlantic Fleet is making in Pacific waters will have a powerful effect both at home and abroad.

While Patrick Rynne, a military prisoner at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., was attempting to escape on May 8 he was shot and instantly killed by Private Thomas Mollory, of the 15th Cavalry. Three other men, including Hootz and Butler, convicts, and Private Strom, of Troop B, 10th Cav., who was on duty as a sentry over the two prisoners, made their escape, but were later recaptured.

Civil Engr. Charles W. Parks, U.S.N., at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and Asst. Civil Engr. Glenn S. Burrell, at the Boston Navy Yard, have been ordered to Honolulu to survey the site of the proposed new naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. They will be accompanied by two draughtsmen, several clerks, drill operators, rodmen and surveyors. The party will sail from San Francisco May 25.

The following candidates for admission to the Military Academy in 1909 have been appointed during the past two weeks: Ralph I. Sasse, Wilmington, Del.; J. C. Gilmore, alternate, Angola, Del.; Howard P. Milligan, alternate, St. Georges, Del.; Daniel T. Snell, alternate, Jersey City, N.J.; Mathew Dorsey, 1709 Highland avenue, Cincinnati, O.; Everett Legg, alternate, Oseka, Va.; James J. Taylor, alternate, Buffalo, Wyo.

Major C. DeWitt Willcox, U.S.A., of the General Staff, entertained on Friday, May 15, at luncheon at his home, in Twenty-first street, Washington, in honor of the foreign military attachés. His guests were: Major General Duvall and Major Brewster, U.S.A.; Colonel James, of the British Embassy; Colonel de Urculla, of the Spanish Legation; Major Tanaka, of the Japanese Embassy; Major Daoila, of the Mexican Embassy, and Captain von Livonius, of the German Embassy.

Capt. James D. Adams, U.S.N., captain of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been made defendant in a $25,000 libel suit commenced before the Supreme Court of Kings County by William Littman, jr., of 346 Fifty-eighth street, Brooklyn, N.Y. The summons in the case was served May 8 in the office of the Captain at the navy yard. Littman was accused of theft while an employee in the navy yard, but the charge, he claims, was not proved. He was dismissed, however, from employment at the yard.

The cornerstone of the new $300,000 Naval Young Men's Christian Association Building, given by John D. Rockefeller, was laid at Norfolk, Va., May 14. Mr. Rockefeller was not present, but sent a letter in which he said: "It is a privilege to be permitted to give expression in this form to the pride which all Americans feel in their Navy, and to the sense of obligation which we feel to you, who have consecrated lives to our country's defense. The ambitions of our people have always centered in the arts of peace, but we are not forgetful of the need of strong arms and brave hearts to protect those liberties without which the blessings of peace are worthless."

The Navy Department has commended John T. Chambers, coxswain; George B. Elliott, and Clifford F. Chapman, ordinary seamen; Charles Trachsel, fireman, and Elt Mushrush, coal passer, for their bravery and exhibition of seamanlike qualities. These men belonged to the launch of the battleship Minnesota, and were instrumental in saving a boatload of passengers on April 22, while the vessel was anchored off Venice, Cal. The Department also commends the spirit of Henry Schurman, seaman, who volunteered to assist in the rescue work. F. W. McNeely, yeoman, third class, of the Mississippi, who jumped overboard at League Island on May 1 and assisted in rescuing a man, also has been commended.

The rifle team which represented the Peekskill Military Academy in the tournament, recently held at Madison Square Garden, New York city, acquitted itself most creditably. It had comparatively little time to practice, but the men willingly gave many hours of their time that they should reach the highest possible stage of perfection. The team tied for second place with the New York Military Academy, scoring 220 points out of a possible 250. St. John's Academy, at Manlius, N.Y., was first, with a total of 224. "No small thanks are due to Capt. W. B. McCaskey, 12th U.S. Inf.," says the Peekskill Reveille, "whose interest and instruction were absolutely essential to the success of the team. His unceasing endeavor was directly instrumental in producing the score which the team made, and the members of the latter desire to voice in these columns the appreciation of his efforts made in their behalf, which feeling is entertained by the entire school."

Mrs. Newberry, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Newberry have gone to the Virginia Hot Springs for a fortnight.

Miss Sibley, of Detroit, is the house guest of Chief Engr. and Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., at their K street residence in Washington, D.C.

Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dewey have taken apartments at the Buena Vista Springs Hotel, Buena Vista, Md., for the summer.

A son, Russell Withenbury, was born to the wife of Capt. T. Chyster, Med. Dept., U.S.A., on April 26, at Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone, R.P.

Lieut. Col. E. E. Hardin, 26th U.S. Inf., who commanded the 2d N.Y. Volunteers during the war with Spain, has presented the regiment with a handsome trophy for competition in rifle practice.

Mrs. John de B. Walbach Gardiner, widow of Captain Gardiner, U.S.A., who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Albert J. Carrico, left Washington, D.C., May 12, for her country home, Gardiner Manor, near Hughesville, Md.

The class of '85, U.S. Military Academy, had a pleasant reunion and dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., May 1. Those present were: Colonel McCain, Majors Kuhn, Willcox, Barrette, Cree and Muir, and Captains Buck, Devore, Shattuck, Holbrook and Cook.

Miss Edith Spofford, the sister of Ensign Robert W. Spofford, U.S.N., sailed for Europe this week, where she will spend two years, studying music in Paris. Miss Spofford starred in the recent amateur operetta, "The Prince of Parchesi," given at the Belasco Theater, Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., according to a cable from Manila May 13, is missing from his station in Mindanao. He left Pintar alone one month ago and has not been heard of since. He is a native of Wisconsin, and is a graduate from West Point, class of 1905.

Among the guests at a dinner given in Washington, D. C., by President Roosevelt on May 12, in honor of the Governors of states, were Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, U. S.A.; Col. Charles S. Bromwell, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Sims, U.S.N.; Capt. Frank R. McCoy, and Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A.

In view of the interest in the unveiling of the monument to the late Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, it is interesting to note that at the present day there are two officers of the Regular Army who are descendants from General Wayne's wife, Major Chas. W. Penrose, 25th Inf., and Capt. George H. Penrose, quartermaster. General Wayne married Mary Penrose March 25, 1766, her father and the great-great-great-grandfather of these officers being brothers. The same relationship also exists with Senator Boies Penrose.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Commandery, M. O.L.L.U.S., at Portland, May 6, the following officers were elected for 1908-1909: Commander, Acting Master John O. Johnson, U.S.N.; senior vice-commander, Brevet Lieut. Col. Alexander B. Sumner, U.S.V.; junior vice-commander, Capt. and Asst. Surg. Alfred Mitchell, U.S. V.; recorder, Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage, U.S.V.; registrar, Major Charles H. Boyd, U.S.V.; treasurer, Capt. Thomas J. Little, U.S.V.; chancellor, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Roberts, U.S.V.; chaplain, Chaplain John S. Sewall, U.S.V.; council, Lieut. Henry N. Fairbanks, U.S.V.; Companion George S. Rowell; Companion James E. Hewey, Lieut. Casper E. Marshall, U.S.V.; Lieut. Danville B. Stevens, U.S.V.

Brig. Gen. Jacob Hurd Smith, U.S.A., retired, whose home is in Ann Arbor, Mich., was elected commander of the Michigan Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S., at the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the Commandery, held in Detroit on May 7 at the Hotel Pontchartrain. At the dinner Brig. Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U.S.A., retired, answered to the toast to "The Army," and urged the necessity of a standing Army of 250,000 men. In his address Gen. Jacob H. Smith the commander-elect, stated that his election was a vindication of the charges of cruelty brought against him after his service in the Philippines—charges, indeed, which need no vindication for those familiar with General Smith's admirable record as a soldier.

Edward H. Martin, an employee of the City Engineer's office, and a former second lieutenant of the 5th U.S. Art., who was dismissed from the Army Aug. 10, 1900, was arrested at Portland, Ore., May 5, 1908, charged with the murder of Nathan Wolff, a jeweler and pawnbroker, on May 1. A bloody shirt found in a rubbish heap, which the police believed belonged to Martin, led to the arrest. Martin is a graduate of West Point, class of 1898. He was first assigned to the 21st Infantry, and later transferred to the Artillery. He had already been accused of the crime by his wife, whom he married in Syracuse, N.Y., and had left home in consequence. There is a wound on his hand and another on his forehead, besides scratches on his neck, and he can give no satisfactory explanation of how he got them. He is addicted to the use of morphine, and has had a notorious career.

Rear Admiral James M. Forsyth, U.S.N., was entertined as the guest of honor at the mess dinner of the Admiral Dahlgren section of the Navy League in Scranton, Pa., May 7, and was given a hearty reception. The principal utterance of Admiral Forsyth was to the effect that this country needs another fleet, like the Atlantic Fleet. He expressed his great appreciation of the feat Admiral Evans and his men have performed by taking the fleet of sixteen battleships safely to San Francisco. Admiral Forsyth had the following to say, in part: "We are all proud of the showing that has been made by our great fleet in its trip around the world. We believe the experience it gives to the officers and men is well worth what it will cost the United States. Really it will cost but little more than if they had remained at home, the increased use of coal being the only really noticeable feature, and it is trifling when compared to the lesson of such a fleet, traveling 16,000 miles without a breakdown or mishap of any kind and then being in condition to fight at a minute's notice if necessary. It is truly remarkable. It shows the whole world that we're ready. Now what we want is another fleet just like that one out there. We want to build up our fleet. We want to make up our minds just how many battleships and cruisers we want and then go ahead and build them. The Navy is nothing unless backed by public opinion. As to the personnel of the officers and men, don't worry. Give our boys the tools and they'll use them. If you gentlemen, representing people of all classes, take hold and work, and the Navy League is also active in other cities—there should be a section in every city—there is no reason why we should not have a bigger Navy." Rear Admiral Forsyth and family reached Shamokin, Pa., April 28, after a pleasant winter in the Bahamas and Cuba, going north by way of Key West and Flagler's "Ocean Railroad."

Brig. Gen. Charles Morris and family are at present residing at 34 Pine street, Portland, Me.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. E. R. Wilson, 11th U.S. Inf., at Centralia, Penn., May 6, 1908.

Mrs. John E. Greer and the Misses Greer are to be at Walnut Gate, Ridgewood road, South Orange, N.J., for the summer.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. A. F. W. Macmanus, U.S.A., retired, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., May 8, 1908.

The Naval Academy and Dickinson College played a game of baseball at Annapolis on May 13. Score: Navy, 8; Dickinson, 0.

Capt. and Mrs. E. K. Moore, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., May 12, for the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., to which he has been ordered.

Capt. and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, who have been the guests of Mrs. Wirt Robinson at West Point for the past week, have left for Fort Leavenworth.

A son, Nathaniel Sutherland Reeder, 3d, was born to the wife of Capt. Russell Potter Reeder, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Worden, Wash., May 3, 1908.

Paymr. Clerk S. C. Peters, formerly of the Navy, according to a press despatch from Manila, has been arrested for cashing a second $3.000 check. The request for the arrest came from Yokohama, presumably from the navy pay officials. Peters denies his guilt.

Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, wife of Major G. W. Van Deusen, 2d U.S. Field Art., who has been spending the winter in Taormina, Sicily, and two children, Gladys and Hazel, will sail May 9 from Naples on the steamer Republic, White Star Line, for home. New York address, 2100 Fifth avenue.

The Army transport Sherman sailed from Manila May 14 for San Francisco and among her passengers are Col. William Paulding, 24th Inf., and Lieut. Col. James S. Rogers, 1st Inf., with the whole regiment. Col. George K. McGunnegle, 1st Inf., leaves for Europe with his family. At Nagasaki Major General, Mrs. and the Misses Greely and General Bliss, Mrs. Bliss and family will join the Sherman. Miss Helen Chaffee will embark at Guam.

Major H. M. Hallock, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hallock have purchased a home in St. Albans, Vermont, to which they will go upon the retirement of Major Hallock May 20. The Major will take up the practice of his profession in civil life. Col. E. W. Halford, U.S.A., retired, who is the father of Mrs. Hallock, will make his home with them. Colonel Halford was for many years editor of the Indianapolis Journal and later secretary to President Harrison.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a dinner of the 23d Infantry at Zamboanga, P.I., a few days since, to celebrate his promotion from colonel of the regiment to brigadier general, and has relinquished the command of the regiment. There was general rejoicing, as he is the twelfth officer of the 23d to receive promotion to brigadier general since the organization of the regiment, in 1866. General Reade is to return to the United States on leave and will probably tour through Europe. He will be retired Oct. 13, 1908.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, widow of Col. S. V. R. Cruger, U.S.V., N.G.N.Y., who for seven years has made her home in Washington, and Wade Chance, of Canton, O., who makes his home in England, were married in Washington, D.C., May 11. The ceremony was performed at the home of Mrs. Chance, No. 2506 K street, by the Rev. Alfred Harding, rector of St. Paul's Church. She assumed the pen name of Julian Gordon, and since occupying the old-fashioned house in K street, once the British Embassy, has divided her time between Washington society and her literary work.

Rear Admiral Hemphill, U.S.N., and his officers have been delightfully entertained at Tokio, Japan. The Minister of Marine, Admiral Baron Saito, entertained the American Admiral, his captains and lieutenants, at an elaborate dinner May 12. Admiral Togo and several other admirals were among the guests. The affair was distinctly American and Japanese in character. Toasts to the Emperor of Japan, to President Roosevelt and to the traditional friendship between the two nations were responded to. The American Ambassador, Mr. O'Brien, gave a luncheon for the naval visitors at the embassy. Many high Japanese officials were present. Rear Admiral Hemphill will entertain on the flagship Rainbow May 16. The seamen have received full shore leave. The squadron has been well received at Tokio and Yokohama.

"Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., in receiving command of the Atlantic Fleet at San Francisco, May 9, received sincere congratulations," says a correspondent of the New York Herald. "The great value of the cruise in promoting better relations with Latin America is due more to Rear Admiral Thomas than to anyone else, for he represented the fleet in the enforced absence of the commander-in-chief at Rio, Punta Arenas and Lima, and by his hearty and tactful bearing won the hearts of the people with whom the officers came in contact. Throughout the cruise he bore himself with the utmost loyalty to his superior officer, always referring to him in the most complimentary terms in his speeches and invariably expressing his regret at his inability to attend the functions with which the fleet was honored en route. Among the six hundred officers, who are accustomed to view their fellows critically, Rear Admiral Thomas's service on this cruise has been regarded as a knightly exhibition of loyalty and devotion to duty. The commander-in-chief has frequently expressed his appreciation of it both to Rear Admiral Thomas and others."

Capt. Robert B. Grubbs, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Grubbs arrived Tuesday afternoon, May 12, on the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, completing a trip around the world after a tour of foreign service in the Philippine Islands. They have been over four months returning to the United States, and have visited en route China, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay states, Penang, Burmah, India, Ceylon, Palestine, Egypt, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, France and England. They are delighted to be in the United States again and say that foreign travel is fraught with all sorts of disagreeable features which tourists seldom mention, and that hurried travel in foreign lands is hard work. They left Manila Dec. 24 and their exact itinerary was as follows: Hong Kong, Canton; Singapore; Jahore; Penang; Rangoon; Calcutta, Darjeeling, Benares, Aqua, Delhi, Jeypur, Bombay, Poona, Madras, Tuticorin; Colombo, Kandy; Port Said, Cairo; Jaffa, Jerusalem, Jericho, the Jordan, the Dead Sea, Bethlehem; Alexandria; Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan; Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchatel, Berne, Interlaken, Lucerne, Zug, Zurich; Schaffhausen, Sengen, Offenburg, Baden, Heidelburg, Frankfort, Cologne; Liege, Brussels, the battlefield of Waterloo; Paris; London; and sailing from Southampton April 29. Captain Grubbs's leave expires on June 1.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Karl Truesdell, 5th U.S. Inf., at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 14, 1908.

Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, U.S.A., left Brookline May 11 for Washington to join Mrs. Grant, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root.

The Greek colony of San Francisco presented to Rear Admiral Thomas, U.S.N., on May 12, a beautiful silver urn on the quarterdeck of the Connecticut in token of its appreciation of American citizenship and American naval accomplishment.

One of the political rumors of the day is to the effect that a movement is on among Western Democrats to attempt the nomination of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., for President, on the Democratic ticket, in the event that any inroad can be made on the strength of Mr. Bryan.

Robert Campbell Aloe, the little three-year-old son of Capt. Alfred Aloe, 1st U.S. Inf., was operated upon at the Lake Side Hospital last Saturday morning, May 8, for appendicitis. He is now doing very well, and shows a marked improvement since the operation, and it is expected that he will be able to leave the hospital next week.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., who was grand marshal of the Catholic Centenary parade on May 2, was dined, decorated and blessed at the Catholic Club, New York city, May 14. The club members provided the dinner and a gold medal, the latter a souvenir of the centenary parade. Archbishop Farley gave the General his blessing and expressed a hope that some day Barry would be lieutenant general. The club joined in this wish with three cheers.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending May 7, included the following: Rear Admiral F. H. Delano, U.S.N., and Mrs. Delano; Col. C. B. Byrne, U.S.A.; Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bandholtz; Civil Engr. J. S. Shultz, U.S.N.; Major J. C. Sanford, and Lieut. A. N. Pickel, U.S.A.; Lieut. R. H. Osborn, U.S.N.; Major J. K. Cree, U.S.A.; Major W. P. Kendall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kendall, and Col. D. W. Lockwood, U.S.A.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first street, New York city, during the week ending May 14, were the following: Major E. T. Wilson, U.S.A.; Major S. D. Rockenbach, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rockenbach, Dr. H. O. Shiffert, U.S.N., and Mrs. Shiffert, Capt. R. W. Williams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams, Major W. P. Kendall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kendall, Capt. J. H. Bradford, Capt. Otta B. Farr and Major John Conklin, U.S.A.; Col. Silas A. Wolf, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wolf, Ensign W. P. Hayes, U.S.N.

Lieut. Charles W. Barber, 2d U.S. Infantry, Mrs. Barber and Master Russell Barber, after a trip through Sicily and Italy to Switzerland and France, in which they included Syracuse, Catania and Messina, Sicily and Reggio, Naples, Pompeii, Rome., Florence, Venice and Milan, Italy, and Lucerne, Switzerland, were on April 29 located for a fortnight at No. 11 Ave. McMahon, near Champs Elysees, Paris, from which they were to go to London for another fortnight, and will probably reach the United States some time in June.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending May 14, were the following: Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bandholtz; Capt. G. Blocklinger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Blocklinger; Capt. O. W. B. Farr, U.S.A., and Mrs. Farr; Capt. Wilson Chase, U.S.A.; Capt. P. M. Walker, U.S.A.; Chaplain W. G. Isaacs, U.S.N.; Surg. C. W. Johnson, U.S.A.; Capt. E. R. Stuart, Capt. H. A. Webber and Capt. David Baker, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. J. Manion, U.S.N.; Capt. C. J. Manly and Capt. D. F. Duval, U.S.A.

Capt. C. Farmer, jr., 4th Cav., has joined his regiment at Fort Meade, South Dakota, after a six months' leave spent in coming home from the Philippines via Suez. Captain Farmer, with his wife and children, made a most interesting trip. Sailing from Manila to Hong Kong, they traveled through China and the Malay peninsula, then across to Burma; from there to Northern India, spending nearly two months making the journey overland the length of India to Ceylon, from where they sailed for Naples; and after going through Italy and France they spent a month in London before sailing for home. Mrs. Farmer and her children remained in New York and Chicago some weeks before joining Captain Farmer at Fort Meade.

Mrs. William G. Spencer, recently elected state regent (Tennessee) of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is a Daughter of the American Revolution on a number of lines. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCrory, and on her mother's side descends from heroic colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Virginia and Kentucky, and on her father's is a great-great-granddaughter of the renowned Gen. Evan Shelby, and descends from Col. Thomas McCrory and Col. Thomas McCrory, jr., both of the Revolutionary forces. On the paternal side also she had five great-great-uncles who fought at the Battle of King's Mountain. She is described by a correspondent as a charming and gifted woman, appropriately chosen to take the lead in the D.A.R. organization of the state.

The Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met in Washington, D.C., at the Ebbitt House, Monday, May 11, for the annual election of officers for the Chapter, which resulted as follows: After the usual routine of business the following ladies were elected: Mrs. Richard C. Dubois (re-elected), regent; Mrs. Samuel C. Lemly, vice-regent; Mrs. Mary E. B. Wheaton (re-elected), recording secretary; Mrs. Henry Romeyn, corresponding secretary; treasurer, Mrs. Edward E. Hayden (re-elected); registrar, Mrs. Irving Dunlap (re-elected); historian, Miss Lilian Reed; board of management, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. George W. Baird, Mrs. E. R. Stitt, Miss Josephine C. Webster. Miss Josephine's term of service expired May 10, and the Chapter appreciate with gratitude her valuable service as corresponding secretary.

The sixth anniversary of the battle of Bayan was observed by the troops at Camp Columbia, Cuba, May 7, with an entertainment in charge of Chaplains Waring and Rice. The evening opened with music by Mr. Savoca and the 27th Infantry band. Then Francis Desmond put on a taking sketch, followed by Sutton, the 27th Infantry buck and wing man. Then Chaplain Rice threw forty views of the battle of Bayan on the canvas and explained Colonel Baldwin's famous charge on the fort of the Sultan of Bayan, in which the Colonel won promotion and General Davis earned another star. Privates Edmundson and Wheeler sang the "Holy City" to music by Mrs. Moore, wife of Chaplain Moore (who was wounded at Bayan), while the picture machine exhibited the moving views of the same. Corporal Brickman made a hit again in his sketch, and then came the great Sousa, impersonated by Sergt. A. G. Spencer, of the Engineer Corps. This was the closing event and it was rendered very satisfactorily. Corporal Litwiler was chief usher. Eight hundred soldiers were in the hall. Chief Musician Savoca got praise for his good music. The entertainment was also given in the hospital for the patients.

Mr. William D. Gourlay, veteran of the Civil War and clerk at headquarters, Department of the East, Governors Island, N.Y., will be orator of the day at the memorial exercises on Decoration Day at South Deerfield, Mass., under the auspices of M. F. Stowell Post, No. 84, G.A.R. The town of Deerfield figures somewhat in colonial history as being subject to depredations during the French and Indian War in 1704. It is recorded that a party of French and Indians ambuscaded a body of the militia in the woods and massacred seventy-eight of them, set fire to the village, carried off 112 captives, one of whom was the little daughter of the minister, and who afterward was married to one of the chiefs, with whom she lived in contentment and reared a numerous family. A monument marks the spot where the militia were killed.

An election of officers preceded by a banquet was held at the Union League, Philadelphia, Pa., May 6, by the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The balloting resulted in the election of the following officers: Commander, Rear Admiral George W. Melville; senior vice-commander, Comdr. Frederick I. Naile; junior vice-commander, Brevet Brig. Gen. John P. Taylor; recorder, Brevet Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson; registrar, Capt. John E. Doughty; treasurer, Major O. C. Bosbyshell; chancellor, Capt. Noble D. Preston; chaplain, Capt. J. Richards Boyle, D.D.; council, Brevet Brig. Gen. James F. Rusling, Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, Lieut. Col. A. T. Lynch, Major Powell Stackhouse. Brevet Lieut. Col. William Brooke Rawle read a paper on "Gregg's Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign."

Lieut. Frederick C. McConnell, U.S.M.C., has been elected a companion in the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S. Officers of this Commandery have been elected for the ensuing year as follows: Commander, Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A.; senior vice-commander, Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, U.S.N.; junior vice-commander, Brevet Brig. Gen. William W. Dudley, U.S.V.; recorder, Major William P. Huxford, U.S.A. (21st term); registrar, Pay Dir. Leonard A. Frailey, U.S.N.; treasurer, 1st Lieut. William B. Thompson, U.S.V.; chancellor, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Whipple, U.S.A., hereditary; chaplain, Rev. David H. Buel, hereditary; the council, Brevet Lieut. Col. George F. Schayer, U.S.V.; Capt. Gilbert M. Husted, U.S.V.; Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., succession; Brevet Brig. Gen. Ira C. Abbott, U.S.V.; Chief Engr. Absalom Kirby, U.S.N.

HONORING AN ARMY OFFICER.

The entire National Guard of the District of Columbia assembled on May 11 in Washington on the ellipse of the President's Park to participate in a brigade dress parade and to review in honor of the retiring adjutant general, Major L. M. Brett, 1st U.S. Cav., who has completed his tour of duty with the Guard and is to join his regiment in the Philippines. In addition to the parade and evolutions there were several presentations made to Major Brett as evidences of the esteem and regard of the officers and enlisted men of the organization with whom he has served about four and one-half years. The formation was in two lines. The first line from right to left was composed of the 2d Regiment, the 1st Regiment, the 1st Separate Battalion, the Naval Battalion in line of masses, the Signal Corps and Ambulance Corps. The 1st Battery, Field Artillery, composed the second line. The occasion marked the first public appearance of Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Smiley, the successor of Major Brett as adjutant general of the militia. Colonel Smiley formed the brigade and Major Brett was given the post of honor, that of reviewing officer, as a compliment, by direction of General Harries. After the review the troops massed about Major Brett and other officers, and then General Harries, commanding the militia, in eloquent words paid a high tribute to Major Brett as a man and a soldier. He spoke of the great work he had done for the Guard, and how the entire personnel appreciated it. General Harries then introduced Colonel Urell. The latter presented Major Brett, on behalf of the officers of the National Guard of the District, with a handsome silver chest containing 163 pieces of silver. General Harries then introduced Sergeant Major Baker, of the 1st Regiment, who on behalf of the enlisted men of the brigade, presented Major Brett with a beautiful cut-glass punch bowl, glasses and tray. The next presentation was by 1st Sergt. C. W. Moore, Co. G, 1st Regiment, who, on behalf of the enlisted men of his company, handed Major Brett a handsome service saber. In responding, Major Brett said his heart was deeply touched and too full of appreciation for him to properly respond. He added he would ever cherish the memory of his term of duty with the Guard, and hoped he had been instrumental in making it one of the most efficient bodies of soldiers in the world, and that it was with deep regret that he took his departure. At the conclusion of the presentation of tokens Major Brett held an informal reception, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne." At the conclusion of the presentation Major Brett, the entire brigade and many of the spectators, led by General Harries, gave three rousing cheers for the retiring adjutant general.

PASSENGERS ON THE SHERIDAN.

The following were among the passengers who sailed on the Army transport Sheridan May 1 from San Francisco, Cal., to Manila: Col. E. T. Brown, Field Art., and wife; Capt. E. P. Jervey, jr., 10th Cav., and wife; Dr. J. A. Randall, passed asst. surg., U.S.N., and wife; Dr. H. L. Brown, surg., U.S.N.; Capt. James W. Furlow, 4th Inf.; Lieut. F. Healy, 29th Inf.; Lieut. B. R. Wade, 30th Inf. wife and child; Lieut. C. H. Rich, 26th Inf.; Lieut. A. H. Wilson, 6th Cav.; Dr. Spencer L. Higgins, asst. surg., U.S.N.; Dr. Renier J. Streaten, asst. surg., U.S.N., and wife; Dr. Herbert L. Kelly, asst. surg., U.S.N.; Dr. Earl P. Huff, asst. surg., U.S.N., and wife; Lieut. Fred L. Gerlach, P.S.; Lieut. J. W. Lang, 23d Inf.; Lieut. William S. Wing, Philippine Constabulary; Dr. Andrew V. Stephenson, contr. surg., U.S.A.; Dr. John A. McAlister, dental surg., U.S.A., wife and baby; Mrs. A. G. Kellogg, widow of Lieut. Comdr. Kellogg, U.S.N.; Mrs. C. Y. Brownlee, wife of Asst. Surg. Brownlee, U.S.A.; Mrs. Katherine H. Griffith and infant, family of Lieutenant Griffith, 6th Cav.; Miss G. E. Smythe, member of family of Assistant Surgeon Smythe, U.S.N.; James Shannon, chief gunner, Navy, and wife; F. C. Messenger, chief gunner, U.S.N.; Mrs. H. C. Chard and two children, family of Post Q.M. Sergeant Chard, U.S.A.; Mrs. F. A. Northrup, wife of Hospital Northrup,

Navy (Guam); Mrs. A. E. Pankopf and son, family of Chief Musician Pankopf, 14th Inf.; Herman Hering, ex-color sergt., 4th Cav., retired; Mrs. Homer J. Silger, wife of Sergeant Silger, Signal Corps; Mrs. R. W. Lindenstruth, wife of Post Q.M. Sergeant Lindenstruth, U.S.A.; Mrs. Bess B. Kopple, wife of Regimental Q.M. Sergeant Kopple, U.S.A.; Mrs. H. M. Jennings, wife of Sergeant 1st Class Jennings, H.C. Enlisted men, 13; recruits, 48; casuals, 10.

REGULATION FOR RIDING TESTS.

The substance of the General Order to be issued from the War Department in regard to the ninety-mile horsemanship test is as follows:

The object of the order is to carry out the orders of the President contained in General Orders No. 240, War Department, 1907. The principal purpose of instituting an annual physical test is to render it necessary for officers, especially those approaching the close of middle life, to adopt such measures and pursue such habits as are best calculated to maintain a physical condition which will enable them to be always fit for active field service and in condition to perform as high a class and as large a quantity of office work as possible.

Division and department commanders and the commanding general, Army of Cuban Pacification, will cause all field officers in their commands to be examined physically once each year, preferably some time during the three months beginning about August, in the United States and Alaska and about December 1 in Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, but examinations and tests may take place at other seasons when necessary. This examination will be conducted by two or more medical officers (one at least of whom shall be an officer of the Medical Corps), who will follow the procedure set forth in the blank form issued for the purpose.

As soon as possible after the physical examination, an opportunity will be afforded all officers referred to in Par. II (with exceptions noted in subsequent paragraphs), to take the riding test laid down in the letter of the President, this test to be conducted under the immediate supervision of the commander concerned or of an officer of his command of appropriate rank.

Each of the three marches required by the President's order will be made in accordance with the methods prescribed in the last half of Par. 228, F.S. Reg. Two of them will be concluded within 7h. 30m. each after starting, and one within six hours, all to include proper rests.

As soon as possible after concluding the third day's march, and in no case more than three hours thereafter, each officer taking the test will again be examined by the medical officers, who will make report in accordance with directions found on the blank form. So far as consistent with proper military interests, the physical examination and test of officers serving within the geographical limits of a division or department, but not ordinarily under the jurisdiction of the commander thereof, will be conducted so as to interfere the least possible with the regular duties of these officers.

Should the medical officers certify, in the case of any officer, after the physical examination, that he cannot without seriously endangering his health, take the physical test, he will not be allowed to take it, provided the officer supervising the test approves the finding of the medical officers. Should this officer not approve such findings, he will at once report the case, through military channels, with his views thereon, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the action of the Secretary of War. In the absence of such certificate by the medical officers, no officer who desires to take the test will be prohibited from so doing. Any officer who prefers either retirement after thirty years' service or being ordered before a retiring board to undergoing the test will be permitted to make appropriate application to the proper authority.

Field officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will take a walking test in lieu of the riding test, and under the same provisions as to physical examinations before and after the test as apply in the case of officers taking the riding test. This will consist of a march of fifty miles, to be made in three consecutive days, and in a total of twenty hours including rests, the march on any one day to be during consecutive hours. Should any of these officers prefer, and it be practicable, they may be permitted to take the riding test instead of this walking test.

For the present, field officers holding permanent appointments in the various staff corps (the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Corps of Engineers and the Signal Corps excepted), may be permitted, should they prefer, to take the walking test prescribed for field officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, in lieu of the riding test.

Field officers of the permanent staff corps, not detailed from the line, engaged upon civil work of a technical character, who have arrived at an age and rank which renders it highly improbable that they will ever be assigned to any duty requiring participation in active military operations in the field, may, upon their own application, forwarded through military channels to the Adjutant General of the Army, be excused from the physical test (but not the physical examination) prescribed above. Such a request, however, if granted, will be regarded by the executive authority as a conclusive reason for not selecting them for any future promotion in volunteer rank or for assignment or promotion to positions involving participation in operations of the line of the Army.

Division and department commanders and the commanding general, Army of Cuban Pacification, will cause each officer below the grade of major within the geographical limits of their respective commands, to be examined physically once each fiscal year, during the same periods prescribed above, but this examination may be omitted if sometime during the preceding twelve months the officer shall have been examined for promotion. This examination will be made by any medical officer serving with the Army, and whenever practicable at the station of the officer examined. The procedure set forth in the blank form provided for the purpose will be followed in these examinations. All reports of results of examinations and tests will be made on the blank forms referred to.

The provisions of G.O. 240, W.D., 1907, as to the attendance of all officers at practice marches and as to affording opportunity for Infantry captains to cultivate horsemanship, will be closely observed, a special report being made, through military channels to the Adjutant General of the Army, in each case where an officer falls out on practice marches or fails to make the same without having been excused by proper authority.

ARMY MUTUAL AID.

The twenty-ninth annual report of the Army Mutual Aid Association for the year ended Feb. 29, 1908, shows that the number of members that have joined the Association since its organization in 1879 is 2,219. Five hundred and eighteen have died and 349 have resigned and lapsed, leaving the membership on Feb. 29, 1908, 1,352. Fifty-one members joined during the year, 22 died, 9 resigned and 22 lapsed. The total amount paid and forfeited by resigned and lapsed members is $81,418.38. Their outstanding insurance amounting to $1,047,000 was canceled. The average age of new members is 28.4 years and of decedents 60.2 years. The average age of all the members is 48.7 years, a slight reduction from last year and about the same as it was on April 1, 1898, the year of the Spanish war, when the average age of all the members was 48.6 years.

The mortality during the year 1907 was twenty-two, which corresponds to a death rate of 16.2 per 1,000. The average annual death rate of the Association since its organization in 1879 is 16.2 per 1,000, excluding killed in action it is 14.9 per 1,000. The average rate for the Navy Mutual Aid during the same period is 14.8 per 1,000. In the past decade 304 members have died or were killed in action; 145 were on the active list, and 159 on the retired list. The average age of insured at death for the past three years was 60.4; average duration of membership 22.3 years.

The annual charge for expenses made by the large insurance companies varies from five to twenty dollars per $1,000, depending upon the age of the insured. The charge for expenses last year by the Army Mutual Aid was only .66 cents per $1,000 for all ages. The expense of conducting the business for the year was $1.97 per member, a decrease from last year of $1.08 per member. The cash receipts were $2,430,724.12, and the disbursements were $40,482.05 for expenses and $1,544,806.87 to beneficiaries; for purchase of bonds, $842,488.01; balance on deposit, $2,947.19. The total reserve, Feb. 29, 1908, at the market value of bonds was $278,409.28, an increase of $50,522.53. The earnings during the year from interest on investments and deposits amounted to $11,398.73, an increase from last year of $5,179.05. The rate of interest realized on securities owned now averages about 4.5 per cent. on their cost. The reserve will soon exceed the limit authorized in our constitution and the question will come up of either distributing this excess or increasing the limit, say to $50,000 for every hundred members. The emergency reserve has increased from $227,856.75 to $278,409.28.

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Savings on ration for persons rationed separately: Certain questions under the above having arisen, it was decided that: (a) Enlisted men rationed as a detachment, and having a detachment mess are entitled to make savings; (b) individuals rationed separately, or as a detachment, not having detachment mess, are not entitled to make savings; (c) where impracticable to issue full ration of certain articles to individuals, certificates should be given for amounts not drawn.

Target for sighting drill: A device of this kind having been submitted by an officer of the Army and having been reported upon favorably by the Infantry Board, the device was sent to the School of Musketry for thorough test and report. Question having been raised as to forms to be used for rendering reports on pistol firing in view of change in targets, answer was made that forms now authorized are to be used with small change in headings.

An officer on college duty having asked permission to take part in departmental pistol competition, it was decided that such participation would give regiment to which officer belongs larger representation than that permitted to other regiments, and the request was not approved.

RESERVE MEDICAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is hoped that the powers that be will select an insignia for the reserve corps, Medical Department, that will be consistent. Why not adopt the M.A., with the small R, surmounted on the caduceus? It is so arranged that the Philippine Scout has a suitable insignia, differentiated by a small P on the cross guns. The prospective members of the Reserve Corps will watch with interest the adoption of the insignia, and it is hoped that some consideration will be shown the men who have done contract work for the U.S. Army. A suitable insignia would be U.S.R.—R. mounted on caduceus.

SURGEON OF VOLUNTEERS.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Sherman arrived May 7. Twelve officers, two contract surgeons, 149 enlisted men. WESTON.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 11, 1908.

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Symons, C.E., to be colonel from May 8, 1908, vice Adams, retired.

Major George A. Zinn, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel from May 8, 1908, vice Symons, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

Major Charles W. Taylor, 13th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel from May 6, 1908, vice Pitcher, 4th Cav., retired.

Capt. William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., to be major from May 6, 1908, vice Taylor, 13th Cav., promoted.

First Lieut. Beverly A. Read, 6th Cav., to be captain from May 6, 1908, vice Forsyth, 6th Cav., promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate May 13, 1908.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Theodore Schultz, 14th Cav., to be captain from May 10, 1908, vice Vestal, 9th Cav., retired from active service.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf., to be colonel from May 9, 1908, vice Reade, 23d Inf., appointed brigadier general.

Major Nat P. Phister, 2d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from May 9, 1908, vice Sharpe, 30th Inf., promoted.

Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Inf., to be major from May 9, 1908, vice Phister, 2d Inf., promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate, May 11, 1908.

Promotions in the Navy.

Ensign Edward H. Campbell to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from July 30, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in his present grade.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward H. Campbell to be a lieutenant from July 30, 1907.

Ensign Leo Sahm to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Feb. 3, 1908, upon the completion of three years in present grade.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Leo Sahm to be a lieutenant from Feb. 3, 1908.

Asst. Naval Constr. Henry T. Wright to be a naval constructor from April 4, 1908, upon the completion of eight years in present grade.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 13, 1908.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. William B. Homer, C.A.C., to be colonel from May 1, 1908.

Major Warren P. Newcomb, C.A.C., to be lieutenant colonel from May 1, 1908.

Capt. Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C., to be major from May 1, 1908.

First Lieut. Rex Van Den Corput, C.A.C., to be captain from May 1, 1908.

Second Lieut. Chester J. Goodier, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from May 1, 1908.

Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, M.C., to be colonel from April 23, 1908, to fill an original vacancy.

Lieut. Col. Louis W. Crampton, M.C., to be colonel from April 23, 1908, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. John H. Stone, M.C., to be major from April 23, 1908, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Irving W. Rand, M.C., to be major from April 23, 1908, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C., to be major from April 23, 1908, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. James S. Wilson, M.C., to be major from April 23, 1908, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Basil H. Dutcher, M.C., to be major from April 23, 1908, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, M.C., to be major from April 23, 1908, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. George A. Skinner, M.C., to be major from April 23, 1908, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Carl R. Darnall, M.C., to be major from April 23, 1908, to fill an original vacancy.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O., MAY 14, W.D.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Joseph Rodgers, Scouts, accepted by the President.

First Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure to Fort Riley for observation and treatment.

First Lieut. William A. Kent to Fort Wood for temporary duty, on completion of which join proper station.

A board of medical officers to consist of Major James M. Kennedy, Capts. Edward R. Schreiner and Albert E. Truby appointed to meet at Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, for examination of Contract Surg. Samuel T. Weirick for appointment as first lieutenant.

Leave granted Col. Hobart K. Bailey Feb. 27 extended one month.

Capt. Hiram McL. Powell to Fort Bayard for treatment.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade will report to commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty.

G.O. 68, MAY 4, 1908, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings in the cases of a number of enlisted men tried by G.C.M.

G.O. 69, MAY 5, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Paragraph 148, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

148. Blank forms for discharge and final statements will be furnished by the Adjutant General of the Army, and will be retained in the personal custody of company commanders. Discharge certificates will be used in the discharge of enlisted men and for no other purpose, and will be of three classes: For honorable discharge, for dishonorable discharge, and for discharge without honor. They will be used as follows:

1. The blank for honorable discharge, when the soldier's service has been honest and faithful, in which case he would be entitled to character at least "good." Where the soldier's conduct has been such as to warrant his re-enlistment, his service has been honest and faithful and he is entitled to character at least "good."

2. The blank for discharge without honor, when a soldier is discharged—

(a) Without trial, on account of fraudulent enlistment.

(b) Without trial, on account of having become disqualified for service, physically or in character, through his own misconduct.

(c) On account of imprisonment under sentence of a civil court.

(d) Where the service has not been honest and faithful; that is, where the service does not warrant his re-enlistment.

(e) When discharge without honor is specially ordered by the Secretary of War for any other reason.

3. The blank for dishonorable discharge, for dishonorable discharge by sentence of a court-martial or military commission.

II. Paragraph 600, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 159, W.D., Sept. 15, 1906, and by Par. II, G.O. 9, W.D., Jan. 17, 1907, is further amended to read as follows:

600. A disbursing officer may draw his check in favor of himself (a) to make payments of amounts not exceeding $20; (b) to make payments at a distance from a depositary; or (c) to make payments of fixed salaries due at a certain period. In the first and last named cases the check will be drawn not more than two days before the payments become due. In all other cases the checks will be drawn only in favor of the persons, firms, or corporations, by name, to whom the payments are to be made.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 70, MAY 6, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Company B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, is relieved from further duty in the Department of California and will proceed from Fort Flagler, Wash., where the company is temporarily stationed, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for station.

II. Paragraph 30, Manual for the Medical Department, is amended to read as follows:

30. Professional fitness shall be determined by an examination of a practical character, which shall be oral, a written examination to be given only in those subjects in which the oral examination is unsatisfactory. It will include the following subjects:

For lieutenants—(1) Medical Department administration covering: (a) Army Regulations so far as they relate to the Medical Department or to the medical officer as an officer of the Army. (b) Manual for the Medical Department. (c) Drill Regulations, Hospital Corps. (2) Hygiene, general and military. (3) Practice of medicine, including tropical diseases and recent progress in etiology, pathology, and therapeutics. (4) Surgery, including recent progress in etiology, pathology, therapeutics and new operative procedures.

For captains—(1) Medical Department administration covering: (a) Army Regulations so far as they relate to the Medical Department or to the medical officer as an officer of the Army. (b) Manual for the Medical Department. (2) Hygiene, general and military. (3) Practice of medicine, including tropical diseases and recent progress in etiology, pathology and therapeutics. (4) Surgery, including recent progress in etiology, pathology, therapeutics, new operative procedures and gynecology.

For majors—(1) Medical Department administration covering: (a) Duties of chief surgeon in peace and in war. (b) Purchase, transportation, distribution and issue of medical supplies. (2) Military hygiene, covering: (a) Epidemiology of infectious diseases. (b) Camp sanitation. (c) Quarantine. (d) Hospital plans and construction. (3) A medico-military problem. Example: The Medical Department organization, supplies and special sanitary precautions necessary for an expeditionary force that is to invade a designated foreign territory. Reference to a library permitted and sufficient time allowed for the solution of the problem.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 71, MAY 7, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 327, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

327. The company fund, which will consist of the gross amounts of money received from all sources, is received by the company commander and, with the concurrence of the company council, is disbursed by him solely for the benefit of the company. The fund of the hospital, or of a detachment or band having a separate mess, is regarded as a company fund. Moneys accruing to the fund of a detachment of the Hospital Corps, together with the proceeds from the savings of the rations of the sick in hospital, when issued in kind, and the commutation of rations paid to the surgeon conformably to Par. 1235, belong to the hospital fund.

II. Par. I, Cir. No. 10, W.D., Sept. 17, 1903, is rescinded.

III. Par. 1444, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. II, G.O. No. 11, W.D., Jan. 15, 1906, is further amended to read as follows:

1444. Accounts of pay and clothing of members of the Hospital Corps will be kept by the surgeon under whose immediate direction they are serving. All members casually at a post, camp, or other station, are under the immediate orders of the surgeon except prisoners, who will, however, be borne on the muster rolls, morning report, and returns of the Hospital Corps detachment. If discharged, their final statements will be prepared by the surgeon.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 73, MAY 8, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. 1. All quartermaster's services required for the use and equipment of troops in garrison and in the field for the procurement of which, in the opinion of the Quartermaster General of the Army, apportionment of funds to the several territorial departments can be made, will be supplied at the places where they are required upon requests approved by department commanders, within the limit of funds so apportioned. The laws, rules and regulations governing the classified civil service as to personal services and the laws and regulations as to services not personal will be carefully observed.

2. The Quartermaster General will make apportionment from the several appropriations under his control to chief quartermasters of territorial departments in the United States covering the cost of all services procurable under the provisions of this order.

3. Apportionment of funds will be made as soon as practicable after the approval of the act of Congress making appropriation for the support of the Army, and department commanders will be held responsible that, where required, the services are properly and promptly supplied and that the published instructions relative thereto are carried into effect. Department commanders, in conjunction with chief quartermasters, will also be held responsible for the strict observance of the provisions of Sec. 3 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 27, 1906, published in Orders "D," War Department, April 6, 1906, and of Par. 580, Army Regulations.

4. Under the provisions of Par. 888, Army Regulations, inspectors general will inquire into and report upon the business methods of all chief quartermasters and other officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department under the conditions named in this order, with special reference to the application of the principles enunciated herein.

5. This order will take effect July 1, 1908.

II. The first section of Par. 2, G.O. 91, W.D., April 17, 1907, is amended to read as follows:

2. Coast Artillery troops serving in the United States will be equipped with the full dress uniform, consisting of the dress coat of the pattern in use prior to the adoption of the new uniform, with collar ornaments, chevrons and breast cord of the pattern now in use, dress trousers, dark blue cap with band, and cap ornament. The issue of the dress coat will continue until the available stock shall have been so reduced as to warrant a change.

* * * * *

III. Since, under the provisions of Par. 69, Small Arms Firing Regulations, gallery practice is now limited to the 50-foot range, all 75-foot and 100-foot iron gallery practice targets and marking disks and staves to be used therewith, now on hand at posts in the United States, will be shipped to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 77, MAY 12, 1908, WAR DEPT.

1. Under the provisions of Par. 198, Army Regulations, names of military reservations are announced as follows:

The military reservation on Corregidor Island, P.I., Fort Mills, in honor of Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, late Chief of Artillery, U.S.A., who died Sept. 8, 1907.

The military reservation on Grande Island, P.I., Fort Wint, in honor of Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., who died March 21, 1907.

2. Under the provisions of Par. 198, Army Regulations, names of seacoast batteries are announced as follows:

ON THE FORT MILLS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Wheeler, in honor of Capt. David P. Wheeler, 22d U.S. Inf., who died April 14, 1904, of wounds received at Taraca, Mindanao, P.I., April 11, 1904.

Battery Crockett, in honor of 2d Lieut. Allen T. Crockett, 21st U.S. Inf., who was killed in action at Candelaria, P.I., Sept. 24, 1901.

Battery Cheney, in honor of 1st Lieut. Ward Cheney, 4th U.S. Inf., who was killed in action at Puente Julien, P.I., Jan. 7, 1900.

Battery Grubbs, in honor of 1st Lieut. Haydon Y. Grubbs, 6th U.S. Inf., who was killed in action near Tabuan, P.I., Oct. 1, 1899.

Battery Way, in honor of 2d Lieut. Henry N. Way, 4th U.S. Inf., who was killed in action at Villavieja, P.I., Aug. 28, 1900.

Battery Geary, in honor of Capt. Woodbridge Geary, 13th U.S. Inf., who died Oct. 11, 1899, of wounds received in action at San Francisco de Malabon, P.I., Oct. 10, 1899.

Battery Ramsay, in honor of 1st Lieut. Charles R. Ramsay, 21st U.S. Inf., who died July 13, 1901, of wounds received in action near Lipa, P.I., June 10, 1901.

Battery Morrison, in honor of 1st Lieut. John Morrison, jr., 4th U.S. Cav., who was killed in action near Gapan, P.I., Jan. 18, 1901.

Battery James, in honor of 1st Lieut. John F. James, 8th U.S. Inf., who was killed in action near Julita, Leyte, P.I., Aug. 9, 1906.

ON THE FORT WINT, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Warwick, in honor of Capt. Oliver B. Warwick, 18th U.S. Inf., who was killed in action at Passi, P.I., Nov. 26, 1899.

Battery Woodruff, in honor of 1st Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, 17th U.S. Inf., who was killed in action at Simpitan, Mindanao, P.I., May 8, 1904.

Battery Jewell, in honor of 2d Lieut. James M. Jewell, 14th U.S. Cav., who died Jan. 8, 1905, of wounds received in action at Usaps Cotta, Jolo, P.I., Jan. 7, 1905.

Battery Hall, in honor of 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Hall, 17th U.S. Inf., who was killed in action at Simpitan, Mindanao, P.I., May 8, 1904.

Battery Flake, in honor of 2d Lieut. Campbell W. Flake, 22d U.S. Inf., who was killed in action near Marahui, Mindanao, P.I., Jan. 22, 1904.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 33, APRIL 30, 1908, WAR DEPT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Bread.—The provisions of Par. 336, Army Regulations, forbidding the baking of bread by companies at posts, is intended to apply only to the bakery bread of loaves baked at the post bakery for issue to troops and is not intended to prevent organizations from baking other kinds of bread, such as biscuits, rolls, muffins, and corn bread for their own use.

2. Entries to be made on discharge certificate.—In order to facilitate the correct payment of an enlisted man who is about to be discharged from an organization of the Army and who is entitled to extra pay because of qualifications as first-class gunner, second-class gunner, expert rifleman, sharpshooter, or marksman, the commanding officer of the organization to which the soldier belongs will enter on the discharge certificate, in the blank space provided for record of marksmanship, the date and grade of qualification, and the number, date, and source of the order in which the qualification was announced. A similar entry will be made in the case of a hold-over classification or of a reduced qualification resulting from a failure to requalify in one of the higher grades.

In the same manner, when an enlisted man is transferred from one organization to another, the commanding officer of the organization from which the soldier is transferred will enter similar data on the descriptive list, military record, and statement of accounts of the soldier (Form No. 29, A.G.O.), in the blank space provided for record of marksmanship and gunnery.

3. Discontinuance of the descriptive book of officers.—So much of General Orders, No. 249, War Department, Dec. 19, 1907, as directs the discontinuance of the descriptive book of officers should not be construed as directing the discontinuance of the keeping of a record of the service of officers. Such record as may be necessary to show the full military history of each officer, especially such items of his history as are not shown by the Army Register, should be kept as a part of the detailed history of the services of each organization for which such history is required to be kept by General Orders No. 1, War Department, Jan. 4, 1905. A transcript of the individual record of officers need not, however, be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army with the copy of the organization history required by that order to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army at the close of each calendar year.

4. Consolidated morning report form.—One of the principal objects of the adoption of the new form of consolidated morning report was the simplification of the form and the exclusion from the record of items of information that are not constantly needed and that, when really needed, can be obtained readily from other sources.

If the form is properly used, without unnecessary waste of space, omitting all remarks that are not really necessary, and especially if each regiment represented at the post is shown one one line in the figures and not by separate organizations, there should be very few commands for which more than one page will be required daily. However, as the form is not prepared to cover any given period a new form can be begun whenever the old one is filled.

It is not intended that the new form shall bear a daily record of all changes in organizations. The columns showing gains and losses were omitted from the form as being unnecessary in a great majority of cases. Information of this kind can be obtained easily, when needed, by comparing totals on the reports.

It is not intended that monthly returns shall be made up from the consolidated morning report. These returns can and should be made up from the company returns. Para. 818, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders No. 45, W. D., April 1, 1908, makes provision against the possibility of any post being left without data necessary to complete its monthly returns.

The signatures of the commanding officer and adjutant should be written immediately below the last line of each day's report, and above the line of "Totals" if there is room, both signatures being written on the same line to save space, the signature of the adjutant to the left and that of the commanding officer to the right. The form should be filled up in exact accordance with the printed headings thereon. Repeated trials have satisfied the Department that if this is done with reasonable care the spaces between lines are ample to prevent undue crowding of writing or figures.

5. Certificate of merit badge.—Hereafter a certificate of merit badge will be issued for each certificate of merit awarded. Par. 2, Circular No. 67, W.D., Dec. 31, 1905, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 36, MAY 7, 1908, WAR DEPT.

The following letter has been received from the commanding general, Philippines Division:

Headquarters, Philippines Division, Manila, March 25, 1908.
The Adjutant General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

Sir: I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that over a thousand applications are on file at these headquarters from worthy non-commissioned officers who desire appointment in the Scouts.

The condition of Scout service require young men of good education, soldierly habits, capacity, patience and tact in military instruction, ability to acquire a native dialect, exemplary habits and great physical endurance and activity. It is believed that the best possible material for such appointments will continue to be found in the non-commissioned officers of the Army.

In order to obtain the best men for these appointments, the co-operation of regimental commanders is desired, and it is recommended that they be authorized, in their discretion, if necessary, to have such competitive tests of their non-commissioned officers as will determine those best fitted for Scout service, and to recommend those determined upon in their respective order of merit. It is desired to consider at these headquarters only those non-commissioned officers who are regarded in their regiments or corps as the individuals of their organization best fitted for Scout service, and to eliminate as much as possible individual applications accompanied by perfunctory recommendations and indorsements of approval. This would not affect the post non-commissioned staff, whose applications should be forwarded through their immediate commanding officers.

It is further recommended that in every case the applicant's civil and military history be written out in his own handwriting and accompanied by his descriptive list, result of surgeon's physcal examination, recommendations, and, if possible, by his photograph. Very respectfully,

J. F. WESTON, Major Gen., Commanding.

The recommendations contained in the foregoing letter are approved, and the commanding officers of regiments and other commanding officers concerned will be governed accordingly in forwarding applications of enlisted men for appointment as lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 38, MAY 11, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 7, G.O. No. 177, W.D., Aug. 27, 1907, does not apply to firing in the expert rifleman's test, which will be conducted under the provisions of Pars. 147 and 305, Small Arms Firing Regulations.

II. Publishes a decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, relative to the payment of accounts for advertisements for a public hearing as to plans for a bridge to be constructed by the Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania and Newark Railroad Companies across the Delaware River at Trenton, N.J.

G.O. 18, MAY 6, 1908, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

I. In compliance with Par. 1, G.O. 5, as amended by Par. 1, G.O. 66, c.s., W.D., the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Dakota.

II. The following personal staff is announced: 1st Lieut. Archibald F. Commiskey, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp; 1st Lieut. George P. Tyner, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp.

WINFIELD S. EDGERLY, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.

GENERAL STAFF.

Capt. Henry G. Learnard, General Staff, now at San Francisco, will repair to Washington, D.C., and report to the Chief of Staff for duty. (May 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twelve days is granted Capt. Henry G. Learnard, General Staff. (May 13, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months is granted Lieut. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge advocate, to take effect on or about June 1, 1908. (May 11, W.D.)

Capt. Beverly A. Read, acting judge advocate, from duty at headquarters, Department of the Visayas, and will proceed by the first available transport from Manila to San Francisco, and thence to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as acting judge advocate, relieving Capt. Charles E. Hay, jr., (first lieutenant 24th Inf.), who will join his regiment. (May 9, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The quartermaster, The Eastern Artillery District of New York, will proceed from Fort Totten, N.Y., to the armory of the 71st Regiment Infantry, N.G.N.Y., Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York city, and arrive there not later than Tuesday evening, May 12, 1908, for the purpose of giving instruction to the quartermasters of certain New York state troops relative to their duties in connection with the joint coast defense exercises. (May 8, D.E.)

The quartermaster of the Southern Artillery District of New York, will proceed from Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to the armory of the 71st Regiment Infantry, N.G., S.N.Y., Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York city, and arrive there not later than Friday evening, May 15, 1908, for the purpose of giving instruction to the quartermasters of certain New York state troops relative to their duties in connection with the joint coast defense exercises. (May 8, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William M. Coulling, Q.M. (May 8, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph J. Hittinger, now on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, will proceed to New York city for the purpose of inspecting, before final acceptance, the lay figures now being manufactured by the Eden Musee American Company for the Quartermaster's Department. (May 8, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William D. Hammond, Boise Barracks, Idaho, will be sent to Fort Davis, Alaska, with the two companies of the 22d Infantry which are under orders to take station at that post. (May 8, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Alexander Newman, Fort Davis, Alaska, will be relieved from duty at that post at such time as will enable him to accompany the 10th Infantry to Seattle, Wash., and be sent from that city to the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Gottlieb Williams. Sergeant Williams will be sent on the first available transport to Manila for duty. (May 8, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed as chief quartermasters at the respective maneuver camps indicated: Major Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M., at Pine Plains, N.Y.; Capt. Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M., at Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Major George G. Bailey, Q.M., at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M., at Fort Riley, Kas.; Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Major John Elston Baxter, Q.M., at American Lake, Wash.; the chief Q.M., Department of Texas, at Leon Springs, Texas; the chief Q.M., Department of California, at Nacimiento Ranch, Cal. Major Cruse will report by letter without delay to Brig. Gen. John B. Kerr, U.S.A., Fort Riley, Kas., for instructions. (May 12, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of quartermasters are ordered: Major Richmond McA. Schofield from Jeffersonville, Ind., to New London, Conn., take station at that place, and assume charge of construction work at Fort H. G. Wright, Fort Terry and Fort Michie, N.Y.; Fort Trumbull, Conn., and Fort Mansfield, R.I., relieving Major William E. Horton of those duties. Major Horton will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will repair to Washington and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for duty in his office. (May 12, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John Delmar, now at San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (May 13, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. James L. Douglass, Fort Des Moines, will be sent to Fort Bliss, for duty. (May 13, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Eber I. Sharp, Fort Bliss, will be sent to Fort Des Moines for duty. (May 13, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted Major Henry G. Cole, C.S., to take effect on or about July 15, 1908, with permission to go beyond the sea. (May 8, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Paul Lucas, Benicia Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Fort Miley, for duty. (May 9, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major William S. Peirce, O.D., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for temporary duty in his office. (May 11, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Bleier, Fort Wingate, N.M., will be sent without delay to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (May 11, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Jardine, Fort Miley, Cal., will be sent on the first available transport to Manila, for duty, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Marius Petersen, who will be sent to Fort Myer, for duty. (May 8, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major George D. Deshon, M.C., now at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, is relieved from further duty and station at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and is assigned to duty and station at the Army and Navy General Hospital. (May 13, W.D.)

Major Henry I. Raymond, M.C., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for surgical treatment. (May 13, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Edward B. Vedder, M.C. (May 13, W.D.)

Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, Medical Corps, from duty at Washington Barracks, D.C., to take effect on or about July 1, 1908, and will then proceed to San Juan, P.R., for duty, relieving Major Ogden Rafferty, Medical Corps, who will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (May 11, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted Dental Surg. Rex H. Rhoades, to take effect on or about June 1, 1908. (May 8, W.D.)

Leave, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Conrad E. Koerper, asst. surg., to take effect upon the arrival in the United States of the transport to sail from Havana, Cuba, May 22, 1908, and to terminate upon the date of the departure from the United States of the transport from Newport News, to Havana June 15, 1908. (May 5, A.C.P.)

Leave to and including June 30, 1908, is granted Contract Surg. William E. Cass. (May 9, W.D.)

Capt. Edward R. Schreiner, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco, vice Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, Medical Corps, relieved. (May 9, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Arnold D. Tuttle from duty at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (May 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. Omar W. Pinkston, Medical Corps, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division and is assigned to duty in the Army Transport Service with station at San Francisco. (May 8, W.D.)

Capt. Frank C. Baker, asst. surg., now at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., on June 15, 1908, for temporary duty as assistant to the chief sanitary inspector during the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises to be held in that district between June 18 and 28, 1908. (May 1, D.G.)

First Lieut. James D. Heysinger, asst. surg., now at Key West Barracks, Fla., will proceed at once to Fort Morgan, Ala., for temporary duty as medical inspector, during the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises to be held in that district from May 1 to 10, 1908, and to Tampa, for similar duty from May 21 to 31, 1908. (April 28, D.G.)

Sergt. Samuel C. Elsom, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 7, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ephraim Stevenson, H.C., recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will be sent to San Francisco, report-

ing to the C.O., Army transport Buford, for duty aboard that vessel and to relieve Sergt. 1st Class James R. Filgate, H.C., who will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, for duty. (May 7, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Baigent, H.C., now at Fairville, Pa., on or before expiration of furlough will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (May 7, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Joseph H. Hickson, H.C., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent at once to Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty. (May 12, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The retirement of Col. Henry M. Adams, C.E., from active service on May 8, 1908, is announced, and he is placed upon the retired list of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general, from May 8, 1908. General Adams will proceed to his home. (May 8, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Carlos J. Stolbrand, C.E., from duty with the 1st Battalion of Enginers and in the Philippines Division, to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (May 12, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William A. Phillips, O.D., is detailed as ordnance officer of the national match for 1908. (May 13, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The C.O., Fort Wood, N.Y., wil send 1st Class Sergt. Henry W. McDonald, Co. G, Signal Corps, to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty as operator of the wireless telegraph station at that post, relieving Corpl. James J. Bath, Signal Corps, who will be sent to Fort Wood, for duty. (May 9, D.E.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Joseph R. McAndrews, 1st Cav., is extended to and including June 5, 1908. (May 7, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 15, 1908, is granted Veterinarian Burt English, 2d Cav., Fort Des Moines. (May 6, D. Mo.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., is extended one month. (May 9, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month and twelve days is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 3d Cav. (May 13, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ralph C. Caldwell, 7th Cav., Fort Riley, is extended twenty days. (May 5, D. Mo.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Leave for fifteen days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. William T. Littebrant, 11th Cav., to take effect May 15, 1908. (April 30, A.C.P.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Col. James Parker, 11th Cav. (May 1, A.C.P.)

First Sergt. Campbell Reed, Troop G, 11th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 7, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. George A. Dodd, 12th Cav. (May 11, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Par. 2, S.O. No. 102, April 30, 1908, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 13th Cav., is revoked and he is relieved from duty at the Carlisle Military Academy, Arlington, Texas, to take effect Sept. 1, 1908, when he will join his troop. (May 9, W.D.)

Leave from Sept. 1 to Sept. 18, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 13th Cav. (May 9, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Leave from June 10, 1908, to and including Sept. 15, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert C. Richardson, jr., 14th Cav., with permission to go beyond the sea. (May 7, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Frank O. Whitlock, 14th Cav., to take effect after his being relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A. (May 13, W.D.)

ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

First Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, 1st Field Art., from station in Washington, and is assigned to station at Hammondsport, N.Y., in connection with his duties pertaining to the Signal Corps. (May 9, W.D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas E. Adams, Battery A, 2d Field Art., Cuba, will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with a view to appointment as color sergeant of the regiment. (May 11, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

First Lieut. Henry L. Harris, jr., 3d Field Art., is attached to Battery E, 6th Field Art., and will report to the battery commander for duty. (May 6, Fort Riley.)

Capt. Winfield S. Overton, 3d Field Art., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of an Army retiring board in Washington, for examination by the board. (May 9, W.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

First Lieut. William Bryden, 5th Field Art., will report to the superintendent, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., on Aug. 22, 1908, for duty at the Academy. (May 8, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Clarence N. Jones, 6th Field Art.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. William H. Menges, C.A.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment. (May 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Burt, C.A.C., in addition to his duties as constructing quartermaster at Fort Worden, will assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, of construction work at Fort Casey. (May 7, W.D.)

So much of Par. 10, S.O. No. 60, March 12, 1908, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieuts. Charles A. Clark and Frederic H. Smith, C.A.C., is revoked. (May 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. Lanier Cravens, C.A.C., Q.M., Fort Caswell, N.C., will proceed to Henderson, N.C., for duty in connection with transportation matters, etc., pertaining to the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises to be held in the Artillery District of Cape Fear River from June 1 to 10, inclusive, 1908. (April 30, D.G.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about June 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Cocheu, C.A.C. (May 8, D.E.)

First Lieut. Robert Arthur, C.A.C., will proceed at once to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty as instructor of reserves during the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises to be held in that district from May 1 to 10, 1908. (April 28, D.G.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGLE.

First Lieut. Charles S. Tarlton, 1st Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination by the board. (May 9, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. LeRoy S. Upton, 1st Inf. (April 27, D. Col.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, 2d Inf. (May 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. James L. Craig, 2d Inf., upon his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Assinniboine, and join Co. M of that regiment, to which he has been transferred by his regimental commander. (May 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. Walter O. Bowman, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will join his company at Fort Assinniboine. (May 7, W.D.)

Sick leave for four months is granted Capt. Thomas J. Fealy, 2d Inf. (May 13, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Capt. James W. McAndrew, 3d Inf., will upon his return to Fort Lawton, Wash., from leave about May 1, 1908, join his company at the target range, at American Lake, Wash. (April 24, D. Col.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Lieut. Col. William A. Mann, 6th Inf., from further duty at these headquarters and will rejoin his proper station, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (May 6, D.D.)

First Lieut. Kirwin T. Smith, 6th Inf., from further duty at Fort Assinniboine, Mont., and will rejoin his proper station, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (May 21, D.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Lieut. Gad Morgan, 7th Inf., is detailed to assist in the instruction of militia infantry assigned to duty as artillery supports in connection with the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises, and will proceed to the posts hereinafter named for duty accordingly during the periods specified: Fort Screven, Ga., May 15 to May 25, 1908; thence to Fort Caswell, N.C., June 1 to June 10, 1908, and thence to Fort Moultrie, S.C., June 18 to June 28, 1908. (May 9, W.D.)

Battalion Sergt. Major Jacob Hessert, 7th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 7, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Capt. Benjamin P. Nicklin, 9th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report in person on or about June 3, 1908, to Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf., for duty as spotter for the Army Infantry team in the national match. (May 11, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

The leave granted Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (April 27, D. Col.)

Leave for two months on account of sickness, to take effect May 1, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Ebenezer G. Beuret, 10th Inf. (April 24, D. Col.)

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Avery D. Cummings, 10th Inf., to take effect upon his arival in the United States. (May 13, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Jacob Schick, 10th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty as quartermaster and special disbursing agent, Pay Department, at Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (May 13, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

First Sergt. Michael O'Brien, Co. G, 11th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 13, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 18th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion. (May 12, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1908, is granted Capt. John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (May 2, D. Colo.)

The leave granted Capt. Frank W. Rowell, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah, is extended twenty-five days. (May 2, D. Colo.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann, Q.M. and C.S., 17th Inf., will proceed at once to Griffin, Ga., for duty as agent of the Red Cross Society and to superintend relief measures and make purchases from the funds supplied him by said society in connection with affording relief to cyclone sufferers in that vicinity. (May 1, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann, 17th Inf., is granted leave for one month, effective about May 15, 1908, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (April 27, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Frederick J. Osterman, 17th Inf., will return to his proper station upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him. (May 8, W.D.)

Sick leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Winfield Harper, 17th Inf. (May 12, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

So much of Par. 8, S.O. No. 49, Feb. 28, 1908, W.D., as relates to Capt, James Justice, 19th Inf., is revoked. (May 8, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf. (May 2, D.T.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about May 13, 1908, is granted Capt. George H. Estes, C.S., 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (April 30, D. Cal.)

Capt. William H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (May 13, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Second Lieut. Homer N. Preston, 21st Inf., now at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is relieved from progressive military map work in this department, and will proceed to station, Fort Logan. (May 2, D. Colo.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

The leave granted Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., 22d Inf., is extended one month. (May 12, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

First Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, 23d Inf., from further treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks,, D.C. He will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to a station and duty, and upon the expiration of his present sick leave will join station. (May 7, W.D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 49, Feb. 28, 1908, and Par. 14, S.O. 61, March 13, 1908, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, 23d Inf., are revoked. (May 7, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Capt. William M. Parker, 24th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination by the board. (May 12, W.D.)

Sergt. Henry Burden, Co. F, 25th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 12, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for one month is granted to 1st Lieut. Clarence S. Nettles, 25th Inf. (May 11, W.D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 100, April 28, 1908, W.D., as relieves 1st Lieut. Clarence S. Nettles, 25th Inf., from further duty at headquarters, Department of the Colorado, is amended so as to relieve Lieutenant Nettles from duty at these headquarters, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted to him May 11. (May 11, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Charles H. Paine, 29th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A. (May 13, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Julian De Courts, P.S., is still further extended to and including Aug. 2, 1908. (May 8, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capts. Richard H. McMaster, Jesse G. Langdon, Albert U. Faulkner, 1st Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Carroll W. Neal, 1st Field Art., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, May 10, 1908, to conduct the examination of enlisted men of the Field Artillery, stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to ascertain the qualified gunners in the batteries. (April 27, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination of persons to appear before it to determine their fitness for appointments as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Capts. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav., Daniel W. Ketcham, C.A.C., Richard H. McMaster, 1st Field Art., Albert E. Truby, Medical Corps, Charles L. Foster, Medical Corps. (May 9, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Crook, Neb., May 15, to inquire into the availability of certain tracts of land in that vicinity for use as a target range for the troops at that post. Detail for the board: Capt. Edward R. Chrisman, 16th Inf.; Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James M. Churchill, 16th Inf. (May 5, D. Mo.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Frank Heath, Col. Rogers Birnie, Major Tracy C. Dickson, Major Jay E. Hoffer, and Major John H. Rice, O.D., is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., May 13, 1908, for the purpose of marking the examination papers of officers examined for detail to the Ordnance Department and of making recommendation for details to the grades of captain and first lieutenant. (May 12, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Clark, Texas, May 11, 1908, for the examination of 1st Sergt. Alfred T. Houck, Troop G, 3d Cav., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav.; Capt. Patrick W. Guiney, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, 3d Cav. (May 4, D.T.)

A board of officers to consist of Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf.; Major William M. Wright, 8th Inf.; Capt. Jesse McI. Carter, 14th Cav.; Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., 22d Inf., recorder, is appointed to meet after July 1, 1908, at the School of Musketry, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for the purpose of revising the Small Arms Firing Regulations. (May 13, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the competitive examination on July 1, 1908, of enlisted men to determine their fitness for promotion, and such civilian candidates as may be authorized to appear before it to determine their fitness for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 18th Inf.; Major Clarence E. Dentler, 23d Inf.; Capts. James Ronayne, 28th Inf., Frederick L. Knudsen, 8th Inf., Horace D. Bloombergh, M.C., Charles F. Craig, M.C.; 2d Lieut. Raymond S. Bamberger, 7th Cav.; Capt. George E. Mitchell, 13th Cav., recorder. (May 13, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Major Almon L. Parmerter, recently promoted from captain, 21st Inf., with rank from April 24, 1908, is assigned to the 16th Inf. (May 13, W.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report by letter without delay to Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 18th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capts. William F. Martin, 5th Inf., Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf., Evan M. Johnson, jr., 8th Inf., and Frank McIntyre, Infantry (major, assistant to the Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs); 1st Lieuts. Joseph W. Beacham, jr., 17th Inf., Francis J. McConnell, 17th Inf., Richard P. Rifenberick, jr., 29th Inf., Graham L. Johnson, 11th Inf., and Charles E. Hay, jr., 24th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Jesse M. Holmes, 18th Inf., Maynard A. Wells, 10th Inf., Hans O. Olson, 18th Inf., Charles A. Thuis, 23d Inf., Claremont A. Donaldson, 23d Inf., Franklin T. Burt, 24th Inf., Rutherford S. Hartz, 21st Inf., Townsend Whelen, 30th Inf., Oscar K. Tolley, 14th Inf., Joseph F. Ware, 21st Inf., Harry L. Jordan, 21st Inf., Dean Halford, 22d Inf. (May 12, W.D.)

The following enlisted men who have successfully passed the preliminary examination under G.O. No. 2, 1908, W.D., will be sent by their respective department commanders to Fort Leavenworth, to report on or before June 29, 1908, with a view to their final competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army: Sergt. Edmund R. Andrews, 118th Co., C.A.C.; Sergts. Harold H. Bateman, Troop D, 5th Cav.; Squadron Sergt. Major Henry J. Damm, 3d Cav.; Sergts. James L. Frink, Troop H, 13th Cav., Charles T. Griffith, Troop H, 13th Cav.; John B. Johnson, Co. B, H.C., and Frederick C. Phelps, 6th Co., C.A.C.; Corpl. Joseph A. Rogers, Co. G, 9th Inf.; Sergt. Emmett W. Smith, Co. I, 28th Inf.; Sergt. Spencer M. Smith, 40th Co., C.A.C.; Sergt. Walter R. Taliaferro, 110th Co., C.A.C.; Master Gun. Max Robert Wainer, C.A.C. (May 13, W.D.)

COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

Capt. Lynn S. Edwards and 1st Lieuts. Glen F. Jenks and James A. Gallogly, C.A.C., are detailed as instructors of reserves during the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises to be held in the Artillery District of Mobile, May 1 to 10, 1908, and will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala. (April 27, D.G.)

The folowing named officers are detailed for duty as instructors of the Artillery supports, to be composed of companies of the National Guard of the various states, which will participate in the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises scheduled to be held in the Department of the Gulf during May and June, 1908. They will report to the commanding officers of the posts to which they are assigned as follows:

Artillery District of Savannah: Fort Screven, Ga., May 15 to 25—1st Lieut. Charles H. Danforth, 17th Inf., to report on May 8, 1908.

Artillery District of Tampa: Fort De Soto, Fla., May 21 to 31, 1st Lieut. James M. Burroughs, 12th Cav.; to report on May 14, 1908; Fort Dade, Fla., May 21 to 31, 1st Lieut. George A. F. Trumbo, 12th Cav.; to report on May 14, 1908.

Artillery District of Cape Fear River: Fort Caswell, N.C., June 1 to 10, Capt. Charles L. McKain, 17th Inf.; to report on May 25, 1908.

Artillery District of Charleston: Fort Moultrie, S.C., June 18 to 28, Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, 12th Cav.; to report on July 11, 1908. (April 27, D.G.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following officers are relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to their respective stations: Lieut. Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th Field Art.; Major Wilds P. Richardson, 13th Inf.; Major William Lassiter, 3d Field Art. (May 7, W.D.)

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 102, April 30, 1908, W.D., as relieves Capts. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., and George S. Simmonds, 22d Inf., from duty at the U.S.M.A., Aug. 13, 1908, is so amended as to relieve those officers from duty at the Academy to take effect Aug. 28, 1908. (May 7, W.D.)

First Sergt. Frederick Rueda, 1st Co., U.S. Military Prison Guard, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 9, W.D.)

Corpl. Edwin McCormick, Military Academy Detachment of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 12, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.
CROOK—Arrived at San Francisco May 8.
DIX—At Seattle.
INGALLS—At Newport News.
KILPATRICK—At Newport News.
LOGAN—At San Francisco.
McCLELLAN—At New York.
MEADE—At Newport News.
SHERIDAN—Arrived at Honolulu May 12, bound for Manila.
SHERMAN—Arrived at Manila May 7.
SUMNER—At Newport News.
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco May 12.
WARREN—At Manila.
SEWARD—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Lieut. Paul Hurst, temporary, relieving Capt. H. W. Stamford, sick. At Seattle, Wash.
LISCUM—Lieut. W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Fort Hunt, Va. Address Army Building, New York.
ZAFIRO—Army cable storeship. Bremerton, Washington. The Zafiro is to be turned over to the Q.D.

TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The following schedule of the sailing of transports between Newport News, Va., and Havana, Cuba, to Dec. 22, 1908, is published:

Leave Newport News—May 15, June 1, June 15, July 1, July 15, Aug. 1, Aug. 15, Sept. 1, Sept. 15, Oct. 1, Oct. 15, Oct. 31, Nov. 16, Dec. 1, Dec. 15,

Leave Havana—May 22, June 8, June 22, July 7, July 22, July 7, July 22, Aug. 7, Aug. 22, Sept. 7, Sept. 22, Oct. 7, Oct. 22, Nov. 7, Nov. 23, Dec. 7, Dec. 22.

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WANTED—INFORMATION AS TO HEIRS OF JOHN J. LAURENCE, late private, U.S.A., Battery F, 2d Artillery (1846). Died March 8, 1847, or his wife, Catherine Laurence. Address Stephen M. Hoye, 69 Wall street, New York city.

A YOUNG LADY, the daughter of a retired Army officer, would like to join a small party of ARMY OR NAVY PEOPLE VISITING EUROPE for three or four months this summer for the purpose of travel. Address, Travel, Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., Chief of Ordnance, in a communication to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, says: "This department has been conducting experiments with various kinds of powder for use in the model 1903 musket chambered for model of 1906 ammunition. These experiments have conclusively demonstrated that any powder containing nitroglycerine is injurious to the barrel of the musket, and on this account a pure gun cotton powder has been adopted for service. The powder at present being used is known as pyrocellulose, and the accuracy life of the musket with such powder is from two to three times as great as with the nitroglycerine. It is requested, therefore, that the governors of the various states be informed of this, and that this department cannot approve of the use of any but pure gun cotton powders in the musket which has just been issued." Governors of states have been notified in accordance with the above.

The Navy Department denies the statement telegraphed from Santa Cruz, Cal., to the effect that the board of turret and ordnance officers of the Atlantic Fleet, which held special meetings to consider a proposition from the Bureau of Construction in Washington, looking to the further safety and protection of turret hoists in 8- and 12-inch turrets, voted unanimously to disapprove the proposed charges, although Congress has already appropriated $500,000 to make the changes in the hoists and the plan which was turned down was the one selected by the Bureau of Construction. No report was sent to the fleet's officers on the proposed trunked hoist, and the decision to install them was made several months ago, and will be carried out as soon as the appropriation therefor is available.

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A LESSON FOR THE FUTURE.

The President signed the Naval Appropriation Bill, which carries the new Navy pay clause and the increase of the Marine Corps, at 11:30 o'clock Thursday morning, May 14. Pay Director Cowie, who has labored so faithfully for the pay measure, was present, by the President's invitation, as was most fitting, and was honored by the gift to him from the President's hand of the pen with which he signed the bill.

Obeying the admonition to "rejoice with them that do rejoice and weep with them that weep," we extend our heartiest congratulations to all concerned on the passage of the acts of Congress increasing the pay of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Revenue Cutter Service. It is no small satisfaction to know that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has had its part in this result, but as "there is honor enough for all," no one need be made poorer by our claim of service. We have been nearer to the scene of action than some of our readers and have thus been able to keep a closer watch on the varying phases of the fight, which we have sought to report with fidelity, whether or not they gave encouragement to hope. Success does not result from overconfidence, and where so much depended upon the issue, it was well to be restrained in expressions of confidence, rather than by encouraging false hopes prepare the way for a more bitter disappointment if effort failed.

If the Services have not got exactly what they asked for in the beginning, they have gained far more than they had assurance of obtaining from this Congress. If the effort to secure unity of action had failed, as it promised to do at one time, there would have been no pay bill. It required self-restraint on the part of some to keep silence when they believed their special interests, and the interests of the Services as identified therewith, demanded a hearing, but they are now receiving the reward of their self-restraint.

As soon as it developed that the Army and Navy pay was to be separated and that some kind of a pay schedule would be adopted instead of a percentage increase, the War Department took advantage of every opportunity to get a schedule that would settle the mounted pay controversy, for one thing. This matter was thoroughly discussed with the Department by both Senator Warren and Mr. Hull, and before the bill passed the Senate the Acting Secretary of War, General Oliver, upon the recommendations of the Chief of Staff, General Bell, directed a communication, under date of April 1, to Senator Warren, in which the mounted pay provision now in the law was specifically recommended. However, it was at that time definitely understood that the percentage increase should be passed by the Senate and the final schedule adopted in conference would include a provision to straighten out the mounted pay. It was not deemed practicable or expedient to make known the action that was being taken, and it was resolved to trust to results for a justification of the judgment of those managing the matter.

It is well to note that what has been accomplished in the passage of the pay bills forms an impressive precedent. It would be hard to find an officer or man in the Army or Navy, the Marine Corps or Revenue Cutter Service, who will say that an injustice has been done him designedly in the new bill. And it is a distinct pleasure to say that at every step in the incessant and ever vigilant work that was done, all concerned and responsible for it determinedly held the even hand. Unselfishness was the rule conspicuous from beginning to end, in the War Department, from Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Oliver, General Bell and General Ainsworth, all of whom were hard at work from the beginning of the session on the Army bill which was to determine for all the question of increase of pay, on through the list of officials who had to do with the measure, among whom should be remembered Pay Director Cowie and others of the Navy. There was only a desire to secure a great common and necessary good for all branches of the military and naval Services. The result was that those on the ground were able, with a constant knowledge of the shifting currents of legislative opinion, to do more for the officers and men of the Services than the latter could possibly have done for themselves or even have asked for themselves. The result should be a lasting lesson for the future. The Services can get from Congress anything they ask for in reason, provided they settle their differences before they go to Washington and present a united front when they appear in the legislative halls.

A message from the President to the Senate on May 12 recommends participation by the United States in the coming investigation of the opium question in the Far East by a joint international commission.

AUTHORITY OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

During the War of the Revolution Congress commanded the Army, but the experiment of directing the affairs of a military body by the vote of a popular assembly was not a happy one, and when it came to adopting a constitution for the United States it was provided that "the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States." It has been held that "no Act of Congress, not even of the President himself, can, by constitutional possibility, authorize or create any military officer not subordinate to the President."

From the moment therefore that the Constitution was adopted the President became Commander-in-Chief, and whatever prerogative or authority belongs to that office is his. Not only can it not be taken from him, but he cannot surrender it without being false to his oath of office. It is evident that President Roosevelt understands his position, and is disposed to make it clearly understood by Congress. This is all there is in the current newspaper talk about his defiance of Congress. Two independent bodies moving on parallel lines can never collide, and the only danger is when one of them gets beyond its sphere.

The authority that belongs to a Commander-in-Chief is established by precedent, and as the Constitution of the United States was adopted immediately following war, it is evident that those who framed that instrument must have understood what they were doing when they entrusted military control to the President.

We have questioned the wisdom of some of the displays of arbitrary authority, but we have never doubted that they were within the prerogative of the President, and our reason for objecting has been because we did not wish to see the peremptory exercise of military authority, which is at times essential to the integrity of a military establishment, discredited by any unnecessary disregard of ordinary military routine.

It is told of the father of the present Admiral Emory, of the Navy, the late Gen. W. H. Emory, of the Army, that on one occasion during the Civil War he had a section of artillery with shotted guns drawn up in front of a mutinous regiment, and told the men of that regiment that if they refused to obey an order he proposed to give them he would open fire. Again it is told of an officer of the Army who, in the days before railroads and telegraphs, was on duty on the Plains with no other officer, and in command of a company which showed signs of mutiny, that he promptly shot a soldier who refused to salute, this being taken as an expression of the mutinous spirit which it was necessary to check at all hazards.

And the story is well remembered of Admiral Ammen's shooting two sailors on a Pacific Mail steamer when they crossed a line he had marked out, because he saw following a crowd of their fellows who had gathered behind them for an outbreak.

In these cases, and in numerous others of like character, such peremptory action has been justified on the ground of military necessity, but the military necessity was shown to the satisfaction of those having authority to review. The same principle holds in the case of the Commander-in-Chief, except that in his case there is no authority to review beyond that of a high court of impeachment. Congress is wasting its breath, and the time of the people it serves, in mere scolding. This is neither effective nor dignified.

PROMOTIONS IN MARINE CORPS.

The passage of the Navy Appropriation Bill with the clause increasing the Marine Corps brings to a large number of officers in that corps long deserved promotion. The new law adds one colonel, which advances Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany to be colonel and Major John A. Lejeune to be lieutenant colonel. The law adds one lieutenant colonel, which promotes Major Eli K. Cole. Two majors are added which takes up counting in also the promotions resulting from the promotions indicated above Capts. Newt H. Hall, Smedley, D. Butler, Henry Leonard, Henry O. Bisset, Geo. C. Thorpe and Charles S. Hill. Captains Butler and Leonard go up as additional numbers. The law adds eighteen captains. This, with the promotions named above, advances 1st Lieutenants Lander, Brown, Fay, Rhea, Fryer, Holcomb, Greene, Manwaring, Clinton, South, Buttrick, Bishop, Halford, Tracy, Miller, O'Leary, Sibley, Robards, Brackett, Campbell, Redles, Rogers, Pickering, Westcott, and Wiltse. These promotions and the seven new first lieutenants added by the law take up 2d Lieutenants Manney, Meyer, Garrett, Rogan, Matthews, Randall, Racicot, Boyd, Gardener, Barber, Vulte, Sturdevant, Drum, Morrison, Shearer, Ellis, Bartlett, Lutz, Ancrum, Randall, Smith, Henley, Potts, Keyser, Nevin, Green, Shepard, Stone, Willcox, Puryear, Buckley, Wise, Smith, Pratt, Coyle, Torrey, Denig and Kingsbury, leaving Lieutenant Tucker, who is now 43 on the list, No. 1 on the list of twenty-one lieutenants. With these promotions and the addition of fourteen new lieutenants there will be forty-three vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. The law adds one lieutenant colonel and inspector which promotes Major Rufus H. Lane, leaving a vacancy in the grade of major in the staff to be filled from the line. A lieutenant colonel and assistant quartermaster is added, promoting Major Charles L. McCawley to that grade and Capt. William B. Lemly to be major. One major and assistant quartermaster is added, which promotes Capt. Edwin A. Jonas. These promotions and three new captains and assistant quartermasters will provide five appointments of captain and assistant quartermaster. One major and assistant paymaster is added, which promotes Capt. William G. Powell. To fill this vacancy and add one captain and assistant paymaster there will be two appointments of captain and assistant paymaster from the line.

An interesting experiment was undertaken on May 13 to determine the value of the balloon as a means of communication for military purposes. Major Russell, Captain Wallace and Lieutenant Lahm, of the Signal Corps, made an ascension with the large Army balloon at Washington and kept constantly in touch with the wireless stations at the Washington and Annapolis Navy Yards, landing at Patuxent, Md., some eight miles distant. Lieutenant Lahm was navigator and the telegraphing work was in charge of Major Russell and Captain Wallace. A long wire with a wide net depended from the car and a net surrounded the car. No messages were sent on this voyage, as only receiving apparatus was used in the test. At present the balloon is not fitted for the use of a sending instrument, as with constant sparking of the sending instrument the escaping gas from the balloon might bring forbidding and dangerous conditions. The experiment was watched with a lively interest among all who have a fancy for aeronautics and also among military men everywhere. The next trip will be made so as to make a part of the voyage in the night, when the wireless works better than in daytime, owing to the absence of the violet ray in sunshine which has a dissipating effect on the wireless electric wave. The effort will be made the next time also to send as well as to take messages.

The bounty for re-enlistment is a most wise feature of the Army Appropriation Bill. The first decision to re-enlist is the one that the soldier thinks most seriously and long about. When he has served two enlistment periods he has six years in the bank, as it were, toward retirement and he is easily persuaded in his deliberation on the matter to re-enlist. The bonus—the sum of $45—can be a very potent argument right at that juncture when the soldier is deciding whether he will continue in the Service or take his chances in private life. From the government point of view the bonus is a practical economy. The old soldier is certainly worth $45 more than a new recruit whose transportation from the depot to his organization will on the average cost $100, and who requires months to make a soldier of him. The argument in favor of an Army composed of new men and young men is like one addresses to the farmer to persuade him to sell his old and true horses every three years and hitch up a pair of colts. Moreover, as a practical matter, if instead of inducing the old soldier to remain in the Service, we have two or three or four new men in the enlistment periods that the one good man would have put in, the government becomes liable for three or four pensions instead of one. These considerations amply support the wisdom of the payment of the re-enlistment bonus.

The talk of cement for armor on Navy vessels as proposed in the French and Italian navies has thus far been regarded by naval constructors in our Navy as chimerical. Not enough interest has been aroused in the idea to suggest experiments on our own account. There has been some examination of the idea of numerous thin steel plates with cellulose packing between—a combination that would secure a tough envelope that would have the merit of buoyancy, but this has made little progress. Accounts from abroad state that the formula for the proposed cement armor is kept secret, but the device has a remarkable resistance to shells fired from the heaviest naval guns. The weight of the cement is much less than the steel plates now in use. During the Russo-Japanese War the Russian warship Sebastopol was accidentally rammed by the Peresviat, a leak seven meters long being made. This leak was repaired with cement. Later the Sebastopol saw active service, being hit once by a torpedo, and battered by many shells. After her last fight it was found that she had been hit by six torpedoes, but the cement used in repairing the leak was practically undamaged.

The Navy Board of Construction has taken up tentatively the consideration of plans for the two new battleships authorized by the current Naval Appropriation Bill. There is no disposition to allow haste to qualify the work to be done, and the plans are at this time in a decidedly embryonic state. It is said that bids will not be likely to be advertised for until the early fall. The plan now is to make the two new ships longer than the North Dakota and Delaware, and it is not unlikely that both will be provided with turbines adopted in the Bureau of Construction from one of the leading types regarded as most successful in actual use to-day. Many of the ideas for the new ships will be clearly the result of the thorough discussion that has been going on during the present session of Congress on these matters. Already there are claims for the honor of naming the new ships. One is likely to be the Utah and the old struggle will be renewed to get one of them called the New York.

The computation of the final merit of the vessels of the battleship class—that is to say, all vessels having turret guns—has been completed, and the result shows that the Maryland has won the trophy. Those vessels having eighty-five per cent. or more of the score of the trophy winner are called star-ships, and are as follows in the order of merit: Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama, Connecticut, and Tennessee. The standing of the remainder of the vessels is as follows: Vermont, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Washington, Kearsarge, New Jersey, Georgia, Kansas, Missouri, Maine, and Ohio. The result of the competition could have been announced much earlier if it had not been that the reports of a number of vessels had been delayed, the last one reaching the Navy Department May 11. The result of the competition in the cruiser, gunboat, and torpedoboat classes cannot be announced at present, as all the records have not yet been received. A telegram has been sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet announcing the result of the competition in the battleship class, and directing him to transfer the trophy, now in the possession of the Illinois, to the armored cruiser Maryland, the trophy winner. It is the decision of the Department not to make public the individual scores of the different vessels.

While the Erie Barge Canal will cost $101,000,000, about one-third of the estimated cost of the Panama Canal, the magnitude of the work exceeds that at Panama. Cassier's Magazine explains that the great difference in cost is due only to the fact that the unit prices that must be paid for work at Panama are so much higher than those done at home, and in a temperate zone. All the machinery, tools, supplies and the workmen must be transported long distances to the scene of operations at Panama. Furthermore, the scale of wages in the torrid zone is much higher and the efficiency of the worker is much less than in the northern State. Many millions of dollars have been expended on the isthmus for sanitation, proper housing for the army of workmen and for improvements in the towns of Panama and Colon, as well as betterments to the Panama Railroad, of which the government is practically the sole owner. The present Erie Canal is about 350 miles long, and of this distance the Barge Canal follows the old route for only twenty-four per cent., or eighty-four miles. For the other 260-odd miles the canal is laid out on what is practically another route, following the rivers and lakes, an old route of travel by water, which was used by the pioneers who settled the western part of the state.

Cir. 27, W.D., series of 1905, calls attention to the numerous losses of revolvers and small arms, directs great care to prevent such losses, and notifies officers that they will be held responsible when they cannot show clearly that every possible precaution was taken to prevent loss. Cir. 40, W.D., series of 1905, reminds officers that the O.D. furnishes for the safe keeping of small arms chests provided with suitable locks and hinges. For a neglect to observe strictly the requirements of these circulars an officer has been held responsible for the disappearance of three Colts from the store-room of an organization when they were placed in a chest with the lid screwed down, the door to the room being secured by a padlock. Here is a hint for officers responsible for small arms.

An officer who has been most active in securing the increase of pay for the Navy, in a personal letter to the Editor, says: "I wish to express to you my most sincere thanks and deep appreciation of the work done by the JOURNAL to bring about the passage of the Pay Bill. Your efforts are, I know, appreciated by the United Services, but by no one so much as myself. The JOURNAL has my hearty congratulations on the happy result, which can be but gratifying to all who have the interest of the Services as a whole at heart."

The test of the effect of high explosives on the turret of the Florida and of high explosive used in torpedo fire at the hull will be made between May 20 and June 1. The Florida will be placed in commission in a few days and taken to her anchorage and prepared for her ordeal. The original intention to limit the spectators to Navy officers has been modified by Assistant Secretary Newberry, and he will allow representatives of the various press associations to be present and witness the tests.

The letter addressed to Senator Dick by Mr. Francis Bannerman, which appears on page 1021, contains suggestions concerning the bill, S. 6005, forbidding the unauthorized wearing of service uniforms which are well worthy of consideration and may result in some modification of the bill before its final passage. While the uniform should undoubtedly be protected it is well to avoid, so far as possible, all unnecessary interference with the rights of citizens.

Secretary of War Taft left Panama, May 12, for Colon to board the cruiser Prairie, on which he returns to the United States. The conferences he held with the Panama officials were satisfactory. They covered numerous topics, including the specially projected treaty negotiations between Panama, Colombia and the United States. A considerable part of Mr. Taft's time while here was taken up with important Canal Zone matters.

The new battleship Michigan will be launched on May 26 next at Camden, N.J., where she has been built. Miss Carol Barnes Newberry, daughter of Acting Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry, will be sponsor. Governor Warner, of Michigan, and his staff and the Michigan delegation in Congress will attend the ceremonies. The Michigan is a first class battleship of 16,000 tons.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed upon the Naval Appropriation Bill as reported from Conference Committee, and the bill was signed by the President on May 14. The amount carried by the bill as agreed upon is $122,662,715.03, the reductions in committee having been $452,944.85, leaving the total amount some seventeen millions in excess of the amount in the bill as it passed the House. The Senate adopted the Conference report without debate on Monday, May 11, but on Tuesday the House witnessed a stubborn fight against the report before its adoption by a vote of 136 to 124. Especially obnoxious to Mr. Tawney and others was the provision for the increase of the Marine Corps and the appropriation which the bill carried, which, he declared, created a deficiency. Mr. Tawney said: "A conference is not for the purpose of initiating legislation. In this case the Senate added to the naval appropriation bill a provision creating a new marine regiment. Has any Member of this House considered the necessity of creating this new regiment of marines? Has the subject been discussed here to-day? And yet when we adopt this conference report we are imposing upon the revenues of the Government a perpetual charge to meet the pay of the enlisted men and officers of this new regiment. Has anybody stated to the House why we should have a new regiment of marines?" This question of the authority to initiate legislation in a conference report was debated at length and a point of order was made against the marine amendment but it was overruled.

Opposition to the pay schedules developed not on the general proposition of an increase, but on account of computations made by Representatives from which they figured that the Navy was being better compensated than the Army in corresponding grades. Another point of dissension was the additional ten per cent. of pay allowed the naval officers on sea duty.

The pay increase clause as passed by the Senate was rejected by the conferees and a new one inserted, the officers being granted a flat increase of $500, warrant officers and mates twenty-five per cent. increase, pay clerks when on duty receiving same pay as warrant officers. Midshipmen are to receive $600, enlisted men an increase of ten per cent. The full text of the pay clause follows:

Hereafter all commissioned officers of the active list of the Navy shall receive the same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service, and the annual pay of each grade shall be as follows: For admiral, $13,500; rear admiral, first nine, $8,000; rear admiral, second nine, or commodore, $6,000; captain, $4,000; commander, $3,500; lieutenant commander, $3,000; lieutenant, $2,400; lieutenant, junior grade, $2,000; ensign, $1,700.

There shall be allowed and paid to each commissioned officer below the rank of rear admiral ten per cent. of his current yearly pay for each term of five years' service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The total amount of such increase for length of service shall in no case exceed forty per cent. on the yearly pay of the grade as provided by law: Provided, That the annual pay of captain shall not exceed $5,000 per annum; of commander, $4,500 per annum; and of lieutenant commander, $4,000 per annum.

All officers on sea duty and all officers on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States shall while so serving receive ten per cent. additional of their salaries and increase as above provided, and such increase shall commence from the date of reporting for duty on board ship or the date of sailing from the United States for shore duty beyond the seas or to join a ship in foreign waters.

The pay of midshipmen shall hereafter be $600 per annum while at the Naval Academy, and $1,400 per annum after graduation from the Naval Academy.

The pay of all warrant officers and mates is hereby increased twenty-five per cent., and all paymasters' clerks shall, while on duty, receive the same pay and allowances as warrant officers of like length of service in the Navy.

The pay of all active and retired enlisted men of the Navy is hereby increased ten per cent.: Provided further, That the pay and allowances of chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department shall be the highest pay of the grade to which they belong, and not below that of rear admiral of the lower nine, and that the pay and allowances of chaplains in the Navy shall in no case exceed that provided for lieutenant commanders.

Aides to rear admirals embraced in the nine lower numbers of that grade shall each receive $150 additional per annum, and aides to all other rear admirals $250 additional per annum each.

When an officer of the Navy has been thirty years in the Service, he may, upon his own application, in the discretion of the President, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list with three-fourths of the highest pay of his grade: And provided further, That any officer of the Navy who is now serving or shall hereafter serve as chief of a bureau in the Navy Department, and shall subsequently be retired, shall be retired with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the retirement of such bureau chief.

The pay of all commissioned, warrant and appointed officers and enlisted men of the Navy now on the retired list shall be based on the pay, as herein provided for, of commissioned, warrant and appointed officers and enlisted men of corresponding rank and service on the active list; and all pay herein provided shall remain in force until changed by act of Congress. Nothing herein shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any commissioned, warrant or appointed officer or any enlisted man of the active or retired lists of the Navy, and all laws inconsistent with this provision are hereby repealed.

Among the provisions adopted in the bill is that allowing six months pay to the widow or other designated person on the death of an officer or enlisted man.

Mr. Foss stated that the increase in the pay of the officers and midshipmen on the active list is $1,654,121; officers on the retired list, $250,985; retired officers on active duty, $34,000, making in all for officers $1,939,106. The increase in pay of the enlisted men on the active list and retired list amounts to $1,760,918, making in all $3,700,024. He also said: "Now, there is another thing I want to say here, that we have not put in a single provision in this bill that gives the Navy one penny more than the Army, not one single dollar. We have increased the officers just the same as the Army conferees increased it in the Army bill. The conferees on the naval bill waited for the action of the House the other day. We would not consider the increased pay of the officers until after the action of the House on the Army bill, and then we took the provisions of the Army bill and wrote them into the naval bill, and if there is a man here who says that we did more for the Navy than was done for the Army, let him stand up and say so now."

Mr. Hay quoted the Paymaster General as saying that the percentage of increase of pay in the Army bill as it became a law was thirty-five per cent.

Mr. Parker said: "Over forty per cent. of the Navy officers in number hold a rank equivalent to major or better. Less than sixteen per cent. of the Army hold any such rank. As a result, even if majors and captains and all officers receive the same pay according to rank in the two services, the men in the Navy get a great deal more."

The committee substituted the following paragraph for the Senate amendment of somewhat similar tenor:

The estimates for the support of the Navy shall hereafter show, under the head of "Pay of the Navy," the sums allowed for pay of officers belonging to the line, to the several departments of the staff, and to the retired list; the estimates to show under each head the amount allowed for pay proper, for increases due to longevity and foreign service, and for pay at sea rates to officers employed on shore; together with the total number of warrant and petty officers and seamen of the several grades and designations, including as to each class the amount allowed for pay proper and for longevity or service increases. The estimates shall include a list giving the rates of pay for all petty officers and other enlisted men of the Navy.

The paragraph concerning the use of irons in the Navy was amended to read as follows: "That the use of irons, single or double, as a form of punishment in the Navy of the United States, is hereby abolished, except for the purposes of safe custody or when part of the sentence imposed by a general court-martial."

The long desired naval station at Pearl Harbor is assured, as the committee adopted the $1,000,000 appropriation without amendment.

The automobiles for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery have been converted into *automobile ambulances*, while the specification *other than for hospitals* has been removed from the clause appropriating for horses and cows.

The sick of our Navy are to be congratulated upon the passage of the section providing a female nurse corps for the Navy.

The restriction on Navy bands has been amended to read: "Navy bands or members thereof, other than the U.S. Naval Academy band at Annapolis, Md., shall not receive remuneration for furnishing music outside the limits of military posts, when the furnishing of such music places them in competition with local civilian musicians."

The bill as agreed upon adds the following to the Marine Corps personnel:

One major general commandant, in lieu of the present brigadier general commandant; one colonel, lieutenant colonel; 2 majors, 18 captains; 7 first lieutenants; 14 second lieutenants; 1 assistant adjutant and inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; 1 assistant quartermaster, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; 1 assistant quartermaster, with the rank of major; and 3 assistant quartermasters, with the rank of captain; 1 assistant paymaster, with the rank of major; 1 assistant paymaster, with the rank of captain; 2 sergeants major; 15 quartermaster sergeants, 5 of whom are to serve in the Pay Department; 20 first sergeants; 50 sergeants; 125 corporals; 10 drummers; 10 trumpeters, and 518 privates: Provided, That hereafter the number of enlisted men in the U.S. Marine Corps shall be such as the Congress may from time to time authorize. That the vacancies now existing in the line and staff departments of the U.S. Marine Corps and those created by this act shall be filled in the manner provided by law.

To this a new paragraph was added in conference committee as follows:

To meet the increase in pay of the Marine Corps provided in the act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and in Sec. 1612 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for officers on the active list, officers on the retired list, enlisted men on the active list, and enlisted men on the retired list, $802,750.55 is hereby appropriated: Provided, That so much of the foregoing appropriation as is needed to pay the increase for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, shall be immediately available.

The amendment to the provision for torpedoboat destroyers requires that not more than *three* are to be built by any one contractor. The price of the three colliers authorized by the bill has been reduced to $525,000 each.

Senate amendments rejected by the conferees were the following: Providing $50,000 for maintenance of Port Royal (S.C.) Naval Training Station; $60,000 for navy yard at Key West; $100,000 for addition to brass and iron foundry at Washington Navy Yard; increase of salaries, clerks in civil force of Marine Corps; $500,000 for ammunition hoists for battleships; also the authorization of one sub-surface boat, and the proviso, under Pay of Naval Academy, that the pay of draftsmen, Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction, shall be increased in the same ratio as the professor of mechanical drawings.

APPROPRIATIONS FINALLY APPROVED.

Pay of the Navy	$30,974,225.00
Pay, miscellaneous	723,000.00
Contingent, Navy	65,000.00
Bureau of Navigation:	
Transportation	475,000.00
Recruiting	130,000.00
Contingent	12,462.00
Gunnery exercises	130,000.00
Outfits on first enlistment	900,000.00
Maintenance Naval Auxiliaries	525,000.00
Naval Training Station, Cal.	65,216.05
Naval Training Station, R.I.	79,511.00
Naval Training Station, Great Lakes	36,800.00
Naval War College, R.I.	18,700.00
Naval Home, Philadelphia	70,151.00
Badges and ribbons	3,500.00
Bureau of Ordnance:	
Ordnance and stores, ammunition, etc.	7,963,500.00
Naval Gun Factory, Washington	150,000.00
New batteries for ships	60,000.00
Torpedoes for converting torpedoboats	650,000.00
Torpedoes and appliances	300,000.00
Torpedo Station, Newport	70,000.00
Naval Militia	100,000.00
Repairs	30,000.00
Miscellaneous	14,066.00
Civil establishment	47,206.75
Bureau of Equipment:	
Equipment of vessels	3,750,000.00
Equipment of machinery plants	100,000.00
Coal and transportation	5,000,000.00
Contingent	11,821.00
Ocean and lake survey	75,000.00
Depots for coal	450,000.00
Civil establishment	38,028.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks:	
Maintenance	1,250,000.00
Contingent	30,000.00
Civil establishment	149,652.90
Public Works, Bureau Yards and Docks:	
Navy yard, Portsmouth	245,600.00
Navy yard, Boston	197,800.00
Navy yard, New York	286,000.00
Navy yard, Philadelphia	190,000.00
Navy yard, Washington, D.C.	48,000.00
Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.	705,000.00
Navy yard, Charleston, S.C.	167,000.00
Navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.	36,800.00
Navy yard, New Orleans, La.	56,000.00
Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.	211,000.00
Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.	560,000.00
Naval station, Olongapo, P.I.	100,000.00
Naval station, Island of Guam	32,000.00
Naval station, Honolulu, H.T.	6,000.00
Naval station, Pearl Harbor, H.T.	1,000,000.00
Naval station, Cavite, P.I.	59,700.00
Naval station, Culebra, P.R.	11,100.00
Naval station, Tutuila	15,000.00
Plans for public works	30,000.00
Floating derricks	100,000.00
Transfer of shears to Boston	2,400.00
Naval Academy buildings	47,000.00
Buildings for lepers at Guam	15,000.00
Public works at naval training stations	1,264,999.00
Public works, Bureau of Ordnance	152,360.00
Public works, Bureau of Equipment	10,000.00
Public works, Bureau Medicine and Surgery	360,000.00
Public works, Marine Corps	255,000.00
Bureau Medicine and Surgery	385,000.00
Bureau Supplies and Accounts	6,931,153.75
Contingent	170,000.00
Freight	500,000.00
Civil establishment	103,978.34
Bureau of Construction and Repair:	
Construction and Repair	13,950,300.88
Civil establishment	40,824.25
Bureau of Steam Engineering:	
Machinery and plants	6,291,500.00
Civil establishment	17,900.00
Naval Academy	487,028.36
Marine Corps pay	4,047,259.63
Marine Corps, under Q.M.	2,646,499.00
Increase of the Navy	30,307,962.00
	$122,662,715.03

THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

The first session of the Sixtieth Congress is drawing rapidly to a close. It is now thought that one week more will see the end of the session. That the National Legislature has earned its vacation is the opinion of the United Services, for throughout the Army and Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service the jubilant spirit reigns—the spirit that says: "We have come into our own; accept our thanks and rejoice with us."

The conferees on the Pension Appropriation having come into a deadlock, two new conferees were appointed by the Senate, Mr. Smoot and Mr. Teller, in place of Mr. Scott and Mr. Taliaferro.

The Sundry Civil Bill, H.R. 21260, which was reported to the House on April 25, as published on page 935 of issue of May 2, and subsequently amended as noted on page 979 of our issue of May 9, passed the House on May 8, without further amendment. The Senate on May 14 passed the bill, adding some $11,500,000, making the total $118,000,000.

When the provision of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill appropriating $180,000 for the purchase of land as an addition to Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands, was reached in the House of Representatives on May 5, Mr. Hay moved to strike it out. He maintained there was no military necessity for it and especially so since the Army bill provided $211,000 for additional land for the fort.

At the instance of Mr. Smith, of Iowa, there was read a letter from Secretary Taft strongly urging the purchase of the land based on the recommendation of General Wood. The proposed appropriation was bitterly opposed by Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York. He said that Fort McKinley already had 1,800 acres and he contended that 1,000 acres was sufficient for effective drill purposes for all the troops in the Philippines. "The recommendation for the purchase," he said, "was made by 'Doctor Wood,' the commanding general in the Philippines." Mr. Fitzgerald read a letter from General Wood recommending the purchase of 17,000 acres of land as an addition to Camp Keithley, Mind., which, Mr. Fitzgerald said, already contained a similar acreage, where were stationed one regiment of infantry and one battery of mountain artillery.

"I undertake to say," said he, that judging from Dr. Wood's recommendations, he would find it utterly impossible to drill a single regiment of the Army if he had the entire United States at his disposal. The time," he said, "when these distinguished doctors should have such an influence in this administration should cease."

Mr. Fitzgerald inquired why it would not be a good idea to send Doctor Wood out onto the arid lands of the West. "The President," he said, "already had exiled one officer because he thought differently from somebody. Why not," he exclaimed amid laughter, "put this distinguished doctor out on some broad expanse of the public lands with a few troops?

"It was time," he said, "to stop such extravagances. If it was intended," he added, "to buy for 'Doctor' Wood a summer resort on the top of a mountain with an unpronounceable name, Congress should be frank about it."

In the opinion of Mr. Butler, Pennsylvania, the proposed addition to Fort McKinley was "the most outrageous piece of extravagance he had ever known during his many years in Congress."

General Wood was defended by Mr. Keifer, Ohio, who said that that officer was conscientious and capable, and one who had spent most of his mature life in the Army.

The motion by Mr. Hay to strike out the provision was carried unanimously.

On May 13 the Military Committee reported the following amended resolution in the Senate, and it was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to visit, during the recess of the Senate, such military posts of the United States as in the committee's judgment should be examined, in order to ascertain existing conditions at such posts, the necessities for legislation, and any other and further information bearing upon military posts as may seem important and of value in the consideration of future proposed military legislation. And the committee is further authorized to send for persons and papers, to subpœna witnesses and administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to take notes or testimony and to do clerical duties, the expenses incurred to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The Senate has passed the House bill restoring the motto "In God We Trust" to certain gold and silver coins so that it becomes a law.

The Senate on May 7 passed S. 6958, to provide for private signals at sea, to be registered by the owners with the Commission of Navigation; S. 4453, appropriating $5,000 for the erection of a monument to Pocahontas at Jamestown, Va.

Favorable report has been made in the Senate on H.R. 17056, for the relief of Capt. Charles E. Morton, 16th U.S. Inf.

S. 5989, authorizing the Department of State to deliver to Major C. DeW. Willcox, U.S.A., the decoration and diploma of Officer d'Académie tendered to him by the government of the French Republic, has been favorably reported in the Senate. The decoration consists of a silver laurel wreath denominated "Palmes Académiques," with a diploma informing Major Willcox that he has been appointed "Officer d'Académie." This decoration and diploma are given in France as a recognition of literary or other work, especially in the case of army officers, if the work is outside of their military duties. In this instance it is given distinctively as a recognition of a literary work by Major Willcox entitled "A French-English Military Technical Dictionary." Originally published by the War Department in 1899 as Document No. 95, Adjutant General's Office; it was republished in 1903 as Document No. 95, War Department, Office of the Chief of Staff. It is not merely a military dictionary, but also,

within limits, a general technological and scientific dictionary, containing, as it does, more than 50,000 words relating not merely to military but also to technological and scientific subjects.

S. 565, to prevent and punish the desecration of the U.S. flag, has been reported to the Senate, amended to provide a penalty of not more than $100 fine or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, for placing upon, attaching to, or displaying when so marked or attached, any inscription, picture, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, characters, marks, notice or token whatever upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the U.S.; or for publicly mutilating, trampling upon or defacing or defiling any such flag, whether public or private property. It is provided, however, that flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, the property of or used in the service of the U.S. or any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, may have inscriptions, names of actions, words, marks, or symbols which are placed thereon pursuant to law or authorized regulations.

The Senate Military Committee has favorably reported S. 4316, to further amend the Militia Act of Jan. 21, 1903. We published this bill Feb. 8, on page 608. As reported Sec. 4 of the act is further amended by directing that the President when he finds it necessary to call forth the militia to assist the Regular forces, shall issue such orders *through the governor of the respective state or territory, or through the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, from which state, territory, or district such troops may be called*, to such officers of the militia as he may think proper. Another amendment adds provisos to Sec. 13 of the act relating to arms and equipments, as follows:

"Provided, That the sum expended in the execution of the purchases and issues provided for in this section shall not exceed the sum of $2,000,000 in any fiscal year: Provided also, That the Secretary of War shall annually submit to Congress a report of expenditures made by him in the execution of the requirements of this section." An additional amendment to Sec. 20 of the act includes clerical and office expenses of the division of militia affairs, the office of the Secretary of War as a charge against the appropriation, and it is also provided that a list of militia expenses shall be submitted to Congress annually by the Secretary of War.

Mr. Lodge, on May 11, in the Senate, submitted an amendment relative to the purchase of two steamships of American registry for the use of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Mr. Gallinger submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $20,550 for completing pattern shop for steam engineering, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., intended to be proposed by him to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

In the Senate on May 11, Mr. Stone, who recently introduced a joint resolution (S.R. 52), requesting the President, on a day named, to deliver the control and possession of the Philippine Islands to the authorities representing the people thereof, asked that the resolution might lie on the table until next session.

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to the Senate an estimate of additional amount required for the Revenue Cutter Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, $157,564.74.

On motion of Mr. Foraker, the Senate on May 13 voted 62 to 6 to postpone action until Dec. 16 on his bill for the restoration of the colored troops discharged without honor on account of the Brownsville affray. Mr. Foraker later said: "The reason for postponing action on the Brownsville bill until next December is that at this time it was impossible to get a vote if I could get the bill before the Senate, while next December, in accordance with the understanding arrived at, every Republican in the Senate will be under obligation to help me get the bill before the Senate and to get a vote." On the final roll call on the Foraker motion to order a vote on his bill next December four Republicans, Messrs. Briggs, of New Jersey; Bulkeley, of Connecticut; Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Smith, of Michigan, voted in the negative. Two Democrats, Gore, of Oklahoma, and McLaurin, of Mississippi, also voted in the negative. With the exception of the four Republicans and two Democrats named and Scott, of West Virginia, who remained silent, the entire Senate voted to fix the December date. It is the common prediction in Washington, and probably with good foundation, that the Brownsville incident is practically removed from further contention in Congress. It is expected that before Congress meets next December the President will by executive order adjust the whole wearisome business and give the men of the 25th Infantry who, in his opinion, deserve it and desire it an opportunity to return in honor to the Army, with a promise of indemnity for loss of pay and allowances in the interval since their discharge. While it is a matter with which the Army is little concerned, this is the generally accepted interpretation of the action of Senator Foraker. It is believed that an understanding has been reached by which Mr. Foraker is to return to the Senate and Secretary Taft is to have an unobstructed support from Ohio in the national Republican convention. The preponderating strength at this time of Mr. Taft as a candidate is such that it is said that the National Committee will have no hesitation in deciding to admit the contesting colored delegations from the Southern states to seats in the convention, an act which would be designed to placate disaffected negro voters and tend to assure the election of Taft.

In the Senate May 13 Mr. Taliaferro submitted an amendment proposing to pay Major G. S. Bingham a sum equivalent to the amount of pay withheld from him because of the acceptance of the quartermaster's steamer Joseph E. Johnston, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Military Academy appropriation bill.

The House on May 11 passed H.J. Res. 178, for appointment of members of Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, as follows: Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, of Ill.; Col. Walter P. Brownlow, of Tenn.; Col. Edwin P. Hammond, of Ind., and Gen. Joseph S. Smith, of Maine; General Henderson to succeed himself; Colonel Brownlow to succeed himself; Colonel Hammond to succeed himself, their term of service having expired April 21, 1908, and General Smith to succeed Gen. J. Marshall Brown, whose term of service would have expired on April 21, 1908, but who died on July 20, 1907.

H.R. 17996, providing for the construction of drydocks, was reported in the House May 11, amended to provide that the Secretary of the Navy "contract for the construction of two *steel* floating dry-docks of sufficient size to dock vessels of *at least* 20,000 tons displacement, one of said dry-docks to be used on the Pacific coast and the other to be used on the Atlantic coast, *said docks to be so constructed as to provide for the largest practical installation of machinery for the purpose of repairs to ships upon said docks*, the cost of said dry-docks not to exceed $1,750,000 each"; $500,000 is made immediately available. The committee report endorsing the appropriation says: While the construction of graving docks of such size as would accommodate ships now being authorized would be attended with enormously greater cost, the docks would still be unavailable until we first have the channels of the rivers in which the docks are built of sufficient depth to accommodate the disabled vessel having the abnormal draft above referred to. There is, perhaps, not a location at any navy yard to-day, where we have been building docks, the channel of the river leading to which has a continuous depth of thirty-seven feet, except, perhaps, the one at New York. If one would examine carefully the amount of appropriations in the annual naval bills, as well as the river and harbor bills, and estimate the expenditure for obtaining a depth of water sufficient for the ships even that we have, and much more those that we are providing for, he will find in all likelihood that it will involve an expenditure of at least the amount provided for in this bill for one steel floating dry-dock, in each Congress.

The Committee on Military Affairs May 13 reported H.R. 21875, making appropriations for the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and for other purposes, which was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

The House Naval Committee have favorably reported S. 3952, to restore to the active list of the U.S. Marine Corps the name of Robert Morgan Gilson, late a captain, who resigned in 1893, after five years' service, the bill providing that he shall establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, by the usual examination for such grade, his physical, mental, moral and professional fitness to perform the duties thereof.

The bill S. 3345, to provide for construction of a revenue cutter for Key West, which passed the Senate Jan. 28, was reported in the House May 8, amended to provide for four cutters, at a total cost of $925,000; one for service in the waters of Key West, Fla.; one for service on the Pacific coast; one for service in the waters of Lake Superior; one for service in Narragansett Bay and adjacent waters.

In favorably reporting H.R. 4377, granting a pension to the widow of the late Major James Carroll, surgeon, U.S.A., the House Pension Committee recommend a monthly pension of $35, with the usual provision for the minor children. Dr. Carroll entered the Regular Army as a private in January, 1874. He was appointed hospital steward Sept. 15, 1883, and served continuously in that capacity until May 21, 1898. During the war with Spain, and subsequently until Oct. 29, 1900, he was acting assistant surgeon or contract surgeon in the Army and rendered conspicuous service in Cuba in locating the source and development of yellow-fever infection. In recognition of this great work he was appointed, Oct. 27, 1902, assistant surgeon in the Army and served as first lieutenant until May 2, 1907, when Congress by special act created him a major. Doctor Carroll died in Washington Oct. 7, 1907, of heart disease brought on by attack of yellow fever incurred while making experiments and permitting himself to be bitten by an infected mosquito.

The Committee on the Library have favorably reported to the House H.R. 19922, appropriating for the erection of a memorial in Washington to Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who in 1791 made the first plan for the capital city and co-operated with President Washington and Thomas Jefferson in evolving the plan of the present city of Washington.

Favorable recommendation has been made by the Navy Department in the matter of placing of M. H. Plunkett, assistant engineer, U.S.N., on the retired list with advanced rank, as provided for in the bill H.R. 8277, now before Congress.

The Navy Department is said to think more favorably of the proposition to purchase for naval purposes the Jamestown Exposition grounds. The bill provides that the improvements, including the piers, shall be acquired with the land and carries an appropriation of $100,000 for the maintenance of the station.

Secretary Metcalf, in approving the provisions of H.R. 19545, to protect the Service uniform, now before the House Naval Committee, says: "I am impelled, from a sense of the important effect such a measure would have on the efficiency of the Service, to bring it to your particular attention in the hope that it may be reported by the committee and favorably acted upon by the Congress at its present session. I cannot overestimate the benefit to the Navy of recruiting its enlisted personnel from the most desirable class of self-respecting young men that may be had for the purpose. Every legitimate effort is being made to obtain the best available material, and the department of necessity greatly deplores the obstacles that are placed in its way in this matter by the treatment which enlisted men too often receive when on shore and by the disrepute into which the uniform is brought through its unauthorized wear by persons not in the Service."

Bills before Congress appear on page 1012.

CAPTAIN IN PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The House on May 11 passed S. 652, to create the office of captain in the Philippine Scouts. This bill passed the Senate Feb. 13, and as enacted provides "that the office of captain in the Philippine Scouts is hereby created as a grade of rank in the military establishment. Such captains shall be selected from officers of the grade of first lieutenants in said scouts, and shall be given provisional appointments for periods of four years each, and no such appointments shall be continued for a second or subsequent period unless the officers' conduct shall have been satisfactory in every respect: Provided, That the number of officers provisionally appointed under the terms of this act shall not at any time exceed the number of companies of said native troops which may be formed by the President from time to time for service in the Philippine Islands."

The provisions of the bill were thus explained by Mr. Hull: "Under the law organizing the Philippine Scouts as part of the Regular Army, the lieutenants—first and second—are appointed from the non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army. That has been waived in some cases by appointing a very few Filipinos. The captains of the Philippine Scouts are appointed from the first lieutenants of the Regular Army, and while so acting have the pay of captain. Those lieutenants are not eligible to promotion in the scouts, but have promotion in the line of the Army, and whenever a first lieutenant becomes a captain he joins his company and another first lieutenant is detailed to take his place in the scouts; and while acting with the scouts has the pay and allowances of a captain of the line. This bill creates the office of captain of the Philippine Scouts, and will promote the first lieutenants up to the position of captain and fill in the second lieutenants and send to the command the first lieutenants now serving there as captains. It adds about fifty captains to the line by making the captains in place of first lieutenants direct. It is a bill that has been considered by Congress on several occasions. There is nothing in it but the one proposition of the captains—which provides a term of four years. In that respect I think it is wrong. I think it ought to be a regular permanent appointment if they serve, as they have in the Philippine Islands, for any length of time. But it creates for the present—for terms of four years—fifty additional captains, relieving that many regular first lieutenants to come back to their duties as officers of the line. It is not intended they should have a promotion beyond grade of captain. It is intended that majors and other officers above the grade of major shall be detailed from the Army, and the War Department detailing captains from the line of the Army creates a drain on the officers of the Army that the Army cannot well stand."

PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

The House on May 8 passed the bill H.R. 18618, fixing the status of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. The Secretary of War's endorsement of the bill was as follows: "The Porto Rico Provisional Regiment has always been more or less the prey of uncertainty, and the status of its officers and enlisted men always unsatisfactory. The present bill seems to intend an improvement in the condition of this regiment, and to that extent it has my hearty approval. Whatever is done it should be put upon a permanent basis, and its officers and enlisted men put upon an equality under the law with the corresponding grades in the Regular Army in so far as the rights of retirement, pay, allowances, and pension are concerned. In whatever form you conclude to report this bill, I sincerely hope the items I have just enumerated will be made clear." The bill as passed reads:

That on and after the 30th day of June, 1908, the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry shall be designated the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry of the United States Army. It shall be composed of the two existing battalions of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

Sec. 2. That the field officers of said regiment shall be one lieutenant colonel and two majors, who shall be detailed for four years by the President from officers not below the rank of captain of the Army.

Sec. 3. That the present captains and lieutenants of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry who have had not less than five years' service therein, and who were reappointed after a mental, physical, and professional examination, may be recommissioned as officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Sec. 4. That the lieutenants, natives of Porto Rico, now holding provisional commissions, may continue to serve until the expiration of such commissions, when, after an examination as to their mental, physical, and professional fitness, they may be recommissioned as officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Sec. 5. That vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant may be filled by the President in his discretion by the appointment of citizens of Porto Rico whose qualifications for commissions shall be established by examination.

Sec. 6. That promotions to the grade of first lieutenant and captain shall be according to seniority within the regiment, subject to the examination provided by law. All appointments and promotions herein provided for shall be made with the advice and consent of the Senate. Officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry shall have the same rank, pay, rights, and allowances provided by law for officers of similar rank in the Army of the United States, except as herein provided with regard to promotion. Any of the officers provided for by Section 3 who may have become incapacitated for active service by reason of disability incident to the service shall be placed upon the retired list with the rank to which they would otherwise be entitled.

Sec. 7. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

The Post-office Appropriation Bill (H.R. 18347), which passed the House March 13, passed the Senate May 12, the Senate adding the provision for an ocean mail subsidy as follows:

That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to pay hereafter for ocean mail service under the Act of March 3, 1891, in vessels of the second class on routes to South America, to the Philippines, to Japan, to China, and to Australasia, 4,000 miles or more in length, outward voyage, at a rate per mile not exceeding the rate applicable to vessels of the first class as provided in said act, and in vessels of the third class on said routes, at a rate per mile not exceeding the rate applicable to vessels of the second class, as provided in said act: Provided, That if no contract is made under the provisions of this act for a line of ships between a port on the Atlantic coast south of Cape Charles and South American ports, the Postmaster General shall, provided two or more lines are established from North Atlantic ports, require that one of said lines shall, upon each outward and homeward voyage, touch at at least two ports on the Atlantic coast south of Cape Charles, regard being had in the selection of such ports of call to geographical location and to the volume of the export and import business of the ports so selected: And provided further, That the total expenditure of foreign mail service in any one year shall not exceed the estimated revenue therefrom for that year.

The Senate has hearkened unto the President's plea for legislation against the preachers of anarchy by adding:

That section 3893 of the Revised Statutes of the U.S. be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following: "And the term 'immoral' within the intendment of this section shall include matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder, or assassination; and the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to exclude from the second class mailing privileges any anarchistic publication which contains matter that suggests, advocates or approves the abolition, overthrow, or destruction of any and all government, or the commission of arson, murder, or assassination."

The Senate also adds the following, already introduced in Congress as a separate bill:

That enlisted men of the U.S. Navy may, upon selection by the Secretary of the Navy, be designated by the Post Office Department as "navy mail clerks" and "assistant navy mail clerks," who shall be authorized to receive and open all pouches and sacks of mail addressed to naval vessels, to make proper delivery of such mail, to receive matter for transmission in the mails, to receipt for registered matter (keeping an accurate record thereof), to keep and have for sale an adequate supply of postage stamps, to make up and despatch mails, and other postal duties as may be authorized by the Postmaster General, all in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the commanding officer of that vessel or of the squadron to which the vessel is attached. Each mail clerk and assistant mail clerk shall take the oath of office prescribed for employees of the postal service and shall give bond to the U.S. in the sum of $1,000 for the faithful performance of his duties as such clerk, and shall be amenable in all respects to naval discipline, except that, as to their duties as such clerks, the commanding officers of the vessels upon which they are stationed shall require them to be governed by the postal laws and regulations of the U.S. Whenever necessity arises therefor any assistant mail clerk may be required by the commanding officer of the vessel upon which he is stationed or of the squadron to which said vessel is attached to perform the duties of mail clerk. They shall receive as compensation for such services from the Navy Department, in addition to that paid them of the grade to which they are assigned, such sum in the case of mail clerks not to exceed $500 per annum, and in that of assistant mail clerks

not to exceed $300 per annum, as may be determined and allowed by the Navy Department.

The Senate Committee adopts the House clause appearing as a restriction upon different portions of the appropriation, and places it as a restriction upon the entire appropriation: "That no part of the appropriations herein made shall be used to pay for the carrying in the mails any malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors or intoxicating liquors of any kind, or any cocaine or derivative thereof."

The House has disagreed to the Senate amendments to the Post Office Appropriation Bill and conferees have been appointed.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6960, Mr. Foraker.—Authorizing the President to appoint Rudolph Ullmer first lieutenant on the retired list.

S. 7006, Mr. Lodge.—Granting permission to Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, U.S.N., to accept a silver cup and salver and a silver punch bowl and cups tendered to him by the British and Russian ambassadors, respectively, in the name of their governments.

S. 7094, Mr. Penrose.—Providing for the retirement of noncommissioned officers, petty officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the U.S.

S. 7099, Mr. Penrose.—To amend Sec. 4756, Rev. Stat., relating to half rating to disabled enlisted persons serving twenty years in the Navy or U.S. Marine Corps.

S. 7113, Mr. Burkett.—Making appropriation for repairs and reconstruction of buildings destroyed by cyclone at Fort Crook Military Post.

H.R. 21569, Mr. Barchfeld.—For the relief of Mate Samuel Gee, U.S. Navy, retired. (That Mate Samuel Gee, U.S.N., retired, be, and he is hereby, advanced to the rank and three-fourths of the sea pay of the next higher grade from June 29, 1906.)

H.R. 21686, Mr. Sparkman (by request).—To authorize the establishment of free public schools upon United States naval reservations.

H.R. 21693, Mr. Murdock.—That there shall be allowed and paid to each and every surviving officers, musician, artificer, wagoner and private soldier, sailor and marine who faithfully served as such in the military, naval or marine service of the U.S. during the Civil War who has been honorably discharged from such service and who was during such service a prisoner of war for more than fifteen days the sum of three dollars for each and every day he was such prisoner of war, and in the case of the death after the passage of this act of any such officer, musician, artificer, wagoner or private soldier, sailor, or marine such allowance and pay shall be made to his widow, if he leaves one.

H.R. 21852, Mr. Clark, of Florida.—To authorize the President to appoint James H. Gillis commodore of the U.S. Navy, retired, a rear admiral in the U.S. Navy, and place him on the retired list as such rear admiral.

H.R. 21870, Mr. Clark, of Florida.—Placing James Henry Gillis, commodore, U.S. Navy, on the retired list with an advanced rank.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The submarines Tarantula, Cuttlefish and Viper, under command of Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, which sailed from Annapolis, Md., on May 7, arrived at the navy yard, New York, May 11. They have for some three months past been undergoing tests in the Chesapeake Bay. The cruise north was without incident. Accompanying the flotilla was the converted gunboat Hist. The three submarines will go into dry-dock for scraping and painting. They will return to Newport, where they will be joined by the Octopus. The submarines have demonstrated their ability to make long voyages.

The converted yacht Sheerwater, built at East Boston, Mass., in 1887, and which was purchased by the government in 1898, has been stricken from the Navy list, and ordered sold. She has been used by the Pennsylvania Naval Militia.

The new scout cruiser Birmingham arrived at New York May 9 from Boston, under command of Comdr. B. T. Walling, U.S.N., and went to the navy yard. Her next run will be to Guantanamo Bay for practice trials. Commander Walling on May 6 and 7 gave the vessel a good test at sea, and she behaved splendidly in every respect, and it was in a gale which at times blew 75 miles an hour. The cruise from Boston began May 5 when Cape Cod Light was left behind at 5 o'clock in the morning. Commander Walling went wide of Nantucket Shoals to try out various sounding devices and the patent logs, as well as to give the fireroom crew practice at the boilers. Then the gale came on and Commander Walling headed out to sea in the teeth of a wind blowing at times seventy-five miles an hour. After the gale thick fog set in that kept the Birmingham from making Sandy Hook until six o'clock a.m., May 9, though at half-past ten on the night of May 6 Commander Walling sighted the flashlight of the Highlands, but put out to sea because of the gale. The Birmingham came through without the slightest damage and her rolling in the heavy seas fifty miles outside of Sandy Hook was not uncomfortable, according to her officers. The following is a list of officers, under Commander Walling: Comdr. H. C. Kunzli, executive officer; Lieut. A. W. Marshall, Lieut. S. H. R. Doyle; ensign, G. J. Meyers; ensign, W. P. Hayes; ensign, R. B. Strassburger; midshipman, G. K. Davis; surgeon, Dr. J. S. Woodward; paymaster, D. G. McRitchie; chief boatswain, J. W. Angus; warrant machinist, R. J. Vickery; warrant machinist, F. H. Richwien; carpenter, J. A. Davis, and pay clerk, T. G. Hansche.

The U.S. Wasp has been turned over to the New York Naval Militia in place of the Newark.

Capt. Henry McCrea, U.S.N., who is to be relieved May 23 by Captain Qualtrough, will, when Capt. John H. Rodgers is promoted rear admiral in September, succeed him in charge of the Third Lighthouse District, with headquarters at New York.

Invitations have been issued for the launching of the U.S. collier Vestal at the navy yard, New York, May 19. The committee of arrangements, including Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, Commander Kellogg and Paymaster Poundstone, U.S.N., have charge of distributing invitations. The ground contiguous to the Vestal slip is to be separated from the rest of the nearby territory and to be reserved for the especially invited guests of the officers. The others will be allowed to assemble in the rear. The cob dock has been reserved for the enlisted men and their friends. A large stand has been erected at the bow of the collier, upon which the launching party, consisting of the commandant, the chief naval constructor and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, together with Miss Goodrich, who has been made sponsor for the ship. Another stand is erected near the launching party's stand for the benefit of the press. The vessel will glide towards her natural element at 10:45 a.m.

Our Navy officers in San Francisco had an opportunity to take a "high jinks" at the Bohemian Club, which is the occasion of a life-time, and was especially so in the days when Uncle Bromley was the presiding genius of the occasion. The invitations to the affair, which are printed on the brown paper such as butchers use, and in the typographical style of Red Dog camp, reads in part as follows:

Bohemians All: Come on the evening of Wednesday, May 13, at 9 o'clock, and help us to recall California's Golden Age of romance and life.

The Days of '49.

Just where the Leavenworth trail hits the old Post Highway, on the northeast corner, will be set up the Red Dog Music Hall, and there by song and speech and dance and play we will pass the hours after the fashion of our Argonaut forbears. The Two Men of Sandy Bar will be on hand with the Luck of Roaring Camp (much grown up), while Tennessee and his Chum and Truthful James, John Oakhurst, Ah Sin and several like him will act as the floor committee. A number of the officers of the fleet, fresh from the high up, overbaked civilization of Magdalena Bay and Boston, will be there—(and every one of them will be cordially welcomed)—and it will be out gladsome duty to try to show them not only California's true Bohemia of the Long Ago, but its surviving spirit of to-day.

The Spanish training ship Nautilus sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, May 11, for Havana, where the Spanish community will present to the vessel a service of silver plate which has been purchased by popular subscription.

Jenkins Bros. weli known to naval experts as manufacturers of "Jenkins Standard '96 Packing" and "Jenkins Bros.' Valves," have removed their Chicago store from 31-33 North Canal street to larger quarters at 226-228 Lake street, corner of Franklin street.

The U.S.S. South Dakota has gone out for a final trial of 48 hours from San Francisco.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.

The Atlantic Fleet will leave for Puget Sound May 18, and upon arrival there on May 21 four ships will visit Port Angeles. Eight ships will visit Bellingham Bay and three ships will visit Port Townsend, one ship proceeding at once to the navy yard, Bremerton, to be docked.

On Saturday, May 23, all the ships of the fleet, with the exception of the one in dock at Bremerton, will rendezvous in the vicinity of Port Townsend and proceed to an anchorage in the vicinity of Seattle.

On Wednesday, May 27, twelve ships will leave the anchorage near Seattle and will steam to Tacoma in order that the people in that vicinity may have a view of the fleet, ond thence, without anchoring, eight ships will sail for San Francisco, leaving four ships at anchor near Tacoma for a visit of three days, when these vessels will go to Bremerton for docking.

It is expected that eight ships will arrive at San Francisco on Saturday, May 30, where they will be docked in succession.

The ships docking at Bremerton will sail for San Francisco as soon as they are ready, the last one to arrive not later than July 8. Preparations will be made for the fleet to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu on Tuesday, July 7. This date, however, is only tentative, and may possibly be advanced if the docking is completed sooner than expected.

Itinerary Atlantic Fleet from San Francisco to Manila.
A, Distance to next port (miles); B, at sea (days); C, in port (days).

Port.	A	B	C
San Francisco—Sail July 7	2,100	9	.
Honolulu—Ar. July 16; sail July 23	3,850	16+1	7
Auckland—Ar. Aug. 9; sail Aug. 15	1,284	5	6
Sydney—Ar. Aug. 20; sail Aug. 27	575	3	7
Melbourne—Ar. Aug. 29; sail Sept. 5	1,350	6	7
Albany—Ar. Sept. 11; sail Sept. 17	3,300	14	6
Philippines—Ar. Oct. 1; sail Oct. 10	1,750	7	9
Yokohama—Ar. Oct. 17; sail Oct. 24	1,343	5	7
Amoy, 2d Squadron—Ar. Oct. 29; sail Nov. 4	666	3	6
Manila, 1st Squadron—Ar. Oct. 31		.	.
Manila, 2d Squadron—Ar. Nov. 7		.	.

First Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At San Francisco, Cal.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At San Francisco, Cal.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Kossuth Niles. At San Francisco, Cal.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. At San Francisco, Cal.

Second Division.

Capt. Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. At San Francisco, Cal.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. At San Francisco, Cal.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. At San Francisco, Cal.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdock. At San Francisco, Cal.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

Third Division.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. At San Francisco, Cal.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At San Francisco, Cal. Will be detached from the fleet May 18 and her place taken by the Nebraska.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenlief A. Merriam. At San Francisco, Cal.

Fourth Division.

Capt. Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At San Francisco, Cal. Will be detached from the fleet May 18 and her place taken by the Wisconsin.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. At San Francisco, Cal.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At San Francisco, Cal.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. At San Francisco, Cal.
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NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At San Francisco, Cal.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Henry Morrell. At San Francisco, Cal.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to Pacific Station, via San Francisco.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Arrived May 11 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Arrived May 11 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived May 11 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friederick. Arrived May 11 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Arrived May 11 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Heilweg. Arrived May 11 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
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ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. Sailed May 12 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Bradford, R.I.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At San Francisco, Cal.
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At San Francisco, Cal.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Placed in reserve May 13.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed April 23 from New York for Manila. Has the submarines Porpoise and Shark on board.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At San Francisco, Cal.
GLACIER (supplyship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Has been ordered placed in reserve.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At New Orleans, La.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At San Francisco, Cal.
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Petterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Has been ordered placed in reserve.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton). Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At San Francisco, Cal.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At San Francisco, Cal.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. At San Francisco, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree). Capt. Thomas B. Howard. At San Francisco, Cal.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. At San Francisco, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox. At San Francisco, Cal.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. At San Francisco, Cal.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At San Francisco, Cal
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers ordered to command.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. Arrived May 12 at Salina Cruz, Mexico.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. At San Francisco, Cal.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, commander.

First Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Arrived May 10 at Cavite, P.I.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived May 7 at Yokohama, Japan.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. Arrived May 7 at Yokohama, Japan.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Ben. W. Hodges. Sailed May 14 from Cavite, P.I., for Hong Kong, China.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill.) Comdr. Edward E. Wright. Arrived May 7 at Yokohama, Japan.
CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Hong Kong, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. Arrived May 7 at Yokohama, Japan.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Shanghai, China.
SAMAR, 2 guns. Lieut. Reed M. Farrell. At Hong Kong, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. Cruising on the Yang-tse river.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Hong Kong, China.

Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. David W. Todd. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Placed in ordinary May 7, 1908.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas F. Greene. Olongapo, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Joseph V. Ogar. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Out of commission. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Ensign George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Chester W. Nimitz At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman. At San Francisco, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At San Francisco, Cal.
DAVIS (torpedoboat). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Francisco, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboat). Ensign Chester L. Hand. At San Francisco, Cal.
FOX (torpedoboat). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At San Francisco, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. Arrived May 9 at the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.
BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. Arrived May 7 at Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. Arrived May 7 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FLORIDA, M. 6 guns. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
GOLDSBOROUGH, T.B. Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Ordered place in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HARTFORD (practice ship). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. Sailed May 9 from Guantanamo, Cuba, for the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is in reserve.
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. Sailed May 13 from Guantanamo, for the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. Placed in commission May 7 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, New York. Address there. Will be sent to Quebec to take part in the celebration of 300th anniversary of landing of Champlain.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At Curacao, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA. Btsn. Harold Olsen. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PIKE (submarine). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.
PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. Sailed May 12 from Colon, R. of P., for Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (transport). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty as parentship to the Torpedo Flotilla on the Pacific coast.
ROWAN (torpedoboat). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. Lieut. Roger Williams ordered to command.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be sent to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., for duty as receiving ship.
UNCAS (tug). Btsn. August Wohltman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. Arrived May 12 at Cleveland, Ohio. Address there.
YANKEE, C.C., 8 guns. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Has been ordered placed in commission for duty as parent ship for the torpedo service on the Atlantic Coast.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At Fernandina, Fla.
TINGEY, T.B. Lieut. James O. Richardson. At Fernandina, Fla.
DELONG, T.B. Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At Fernandina, Fla.
THORNTON, T.B. Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. At Fernandina, Fla.
BLAKELY, T.B. Lieut. Thomas L. Ozburn. At Fernandina, Fla.
SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. (Parent boat for flotilla). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs. At Charleston, S.C.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.

Send mail to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

PORPOISE. Ensign George C. Pegram. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, New York.

HIST (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived May 11 at the navy yard, New York.
VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. Arrived May 11 at the navy yard, New York.
CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. Arrived May 11 at the navy yard, New York.
TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. Arrived May 11 at the navy yard, New York.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin: Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Shubrick, Stockton, O'Brien, Stringham, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly, Talbot, Craven, Dahlgren and Wilkes; destroyers Macdonough and Worden, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used at a barracks for the men of flotilla.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.
FISH HAWK. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Washington, N.C.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship). Address N.C.
NEWPORT, G. (New York Nautical Schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Everhart. Foot of East 24th street, N.Y. city.

The itinerary of the coming cruise of the nautical schoolship Newport is as follows: At Glen Cove, N.Y., until May 25. After a short stay at New London she will leave for Plymouth, which will be reached the early part of July. Fort Gibraltar will be reached about July 28. Returning a stop will be made at Madeira on Aug. 11. The Newport will return to New York about Sept. 16.

[We omit the receiving and station ships, tugs, vessels out of commission and Revenue Cutter vessels this week.]

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate, May 7, 1908.

Appointment in the Navy.—Harry H. Lane, a citizen of New York, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy from May 5, 1908, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Nominations received by the Senate, May 11, 1908.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. John C. Leonard to be a commander from April 23, 1908, vice Usher, promoted.

Midshipman Edgar G. Oberlin to be an ensign from Feb. 2, 1907, to fill a vacancy.

Asst. Surg. David C. Cather to be a passed assistant surgeon from July 9, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Btsn. Patrick Shanahan, to be a chief boatswain in the Navy from March 11, 1908, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Nomination received by the Senate May 13, 1908.

Promotion in the Navy.

Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher to be a captain from April 23, 1908 (subject to examination), vice Capt. William S. Cowles, promoted.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 7, 1908.

Promotion in the Navy.—Pay Inspr. Thomas J. Cowie to be pay director in the Navy from May 2, 1908.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 13, 1908.

Appointment in the Navy.

Harry H. Lane, New York, to be an assistant surgeon from May 5, 1908.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 8.—Rear Admiral G. A. Bicknell to be placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy on May 15, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1444 of the Rev. Stat.

Comdr. H. G. Leopold, retired, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to home.

Lieut. C. S. Freeman orders of May 6, 1908, revoked; continue duty on Connecticut.

Lieut. S. C. Rowan to duty as aide on the staff of the commander, Second Division, First Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. R. Williams when discharged treatment U.S. Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to command Sylph.

Ensign A. K. Atkins to duty as aide on the staff of the commander, Second Division, First Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Paymr. S. Bryan to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., duty assistant to the general storekeeper.

Asst. Paymr. H. H. Alkire detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to duty in connection fitting out ships for the summer practice cruise.

Carp. T. S. Twigg to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F. E. Shute appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Cable from the Commandant of the Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I., May 8, 1908:

Asst. Surg. I. F. Cohn detached duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I., etc.; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

MAY 9.—Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Bristol detached duty on Connecticut; to home and wait orders.

J. L. Carter appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty on the Minnesota.

MAY 10.—SUNDAY.

MAY 11.—Capt. F. M. Barber, retired, detached special duty aboard under the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home and settle accounts.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Crosley orders May 2, 1908, modified; to duty in the ordnance department, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. R. C. Davis detached duty in connection First Submarine Flotilla, in command of Grampus, etc.; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Ensign W. L. Friedell orders to the South Dakota revoked; continue duty on Kentucky.

Ensign H. McL. Walker detached duty on Maine; leave two weeks, then duty on North Carolina.

Ensign S. Doherty detached duty on Kentucky; to South Dakota.

Ensign J. S. Woods when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and granted sick leave three months.

Surg. J. B. Dennis detached duty on South Dakota; to the Virginia.

Surg. C. H. T. Lowndes detached duty on Virginia; to the South Dakota.

Paymr. A. F. Huntington detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., May 15, 1908; settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymr. B. P. DuBois to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., May 15, 1908, duty in charge of the clothing factory at that yard.

War. Mach. O. Berentson detached duty on Louisiana; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. L. N. Linsley detached duty on the Minnesota; to the Louisiana.

MAY 12.—Lieut. Comdr. M. Johnston detached duty in command of Albatross, and report to commander Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, for such duty as he may assign.

Lieut. Comdr. C. M. McCormick detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I., etc.; to command the Albatross.

Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Bulmer detached duty in command of Sylph; to duty connection fitting out the Salem and duty on board that vessel as navigator when commissioned.

Ensign H. E. Kimmel detached duty on Georgia, May 15, 1908; to duty as aide on the staff of the commander Fourth Division, Second Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign L. Sahm to the North Carolina.

P.A. Paymr. A. S. Brown detached duty on the Philadelphia; to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., assistant to the general storekeeper.

Asst. Paymr. H. H. Alkire detached duty connection ships for the summer practice cruise at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to the Arkansas.

Asst. Paymr. H. B. Worden detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to the Olympia.

Asst. Paymr. M. H. Philbrick to the Nevada.

MAY 13.—Capt. A. Ward to duty as supervisor of the Harbor of New York, N.Y.

Comdr. C. C. Rogers detached duty as hydrographer, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to command the Milwaukee.

Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter detached duty Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty as hydrographer, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., May 30, 1908.

Lieut. E. H. Watson to duty in attendance upon the summer conference of officers at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1908.

Lieut. J. E. Walker detached duty on Newark and continue treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. D. C. Hanrahan detached temporary duty as supervisor of the harbor of New York, N.Y., etc.; to duty as assistant to the supervisor of said harbor.

Ensign A. C. Pickens detached duty on Dolphin; to the works of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y., for instruction in ordnance.

Ensign H. G. Bowen detached duty on Kansas; to the Pennsylvania.

Ensign R. Willson detached duty on Pennsylvania; to the Kansas.

Midshipman G. E. Davis detached duty on Goldsborough; to temporary duty on Fortune, thence duty on Pike when commissioned.

Chief Gun. J. R. Ward to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Chief Gun. H. Johnsen detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. K. D. Grant orders May 6, 1908, revoked; continue duty on Missouri.

War. Mach. R. T. Scott detached duty on Missouri; to the Pennsylvania.

War. Mach. G. Growney detached duty on Pennsylvania; to home and wait orders.

A. W. Babcock appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty connection settlement accounts of the Minnesota.

Note.—Rear Admiral C. W. Rae died at Washington, D.C., May 13, 1908, Carp. E. P. Kirk, retired, died at Homs River, N.J., May 7, 1908.

MAY 14.—Capt. H. McCrea from command of Georgia; to home.

Capt. E. F. Qualtrough from navy yard, Washington, May 23; to command the Georgia.

Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Chandler to Bureau of Navigation.

Midshipman H. K. Aiken to the North Carolina.

Chief Btsn. J. Clancy from Wasp; to the Franklin.

War. Mach. B. Heggenhaugen to the Kentucky.

War. Mach. C. Franz from Kentucky; to home; leave thirty days.

Cable from Rear Admiral Hemphill, commander Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Yokohama:

Lieut. S. I. M. Major from naval station, Cavite; to Rainbow.

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Bissett from naval station, Cavite; to the Supply.

Ensign F. L. Reichmuth from the Helena; to the Supply.

Asst. Surg. I. F. Cohn from naval station, Olongapo; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, for treatment.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 7.—2d Lieut. J. Dixon and 2d Lieut. L. W. T. Waller detached marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty with marine battalion, Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama.

Second Lieut. W. C. Wise, jr., detached marine barracks, Washington, D.C.; to duty with marine battalion, Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama.

Capt. E. E. West detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; report to commandant that station for court and board duty.

MAY 9.—Major E. R. Lowndes, retired, detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., ordered to his home and placed on the retired list of officers of the Marine Corps from and including May 4, 1908.

First Lieut. W. A. Howard report to president marine retiring board, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., on May 13, 1908, for examination.

Second Lieut. J. R. Horton detached U.S.S. Alabama; to U.S.S. Connecticut.

Capt. C. C. Carpenter detached U.S.S. Connecticut; to marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

MAY 11.—1st Lieut. R. Y. Rhea from his home to duty marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

MAY 13.—2d Lieut. H. N. Manney reported arrival in U.S.; to marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 7.—Second Lieut. J. L. Ahern from the Woodbury, to the Perry.

First Lieut. of Engrs. H. C. Whitworth to Bridgeport, Conn., on inspection duty.

MAY 8.—Second Lieut. G. E. Wilcox granted thirty days' leave, to commence May 27.

MAY 9.—Third Lieut. J. T. Drake from the Dexter, to special temporary duty at the torpedo station at Newport, R.I.

MAY 11.—Constr. W. C. Besselievre, jr., to Camden, N.J., and Wilmington, Del., for special temporary duty, upon completion of which to rejoin his station.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. J. T. Carr leave extended twenty days.

The value of equipping revenue cutters with wireless telegraphy has been well demonstrated by the Mohawk, which has received messages of ships in distress numbers of times. In the case of the Silvia, a British ship, which went aground on Sow and Pigs Reef, off Cuttyhunk, in Vineyard Sound, on the morning of Feb. 14, a wireless message reporting the grounding was received after the Mohawk had left New Bedford harbor. The cutter proceeded immediately in the direction given, and about nine o'clock the same morning the Silvia was sighted. With great difficulty the passengers and two crews of other shipwrecked vessels were taken on board. The owners of the Silvia were also notified by wireless of the loss of their vessel. Early in the winter the cutter was lying at anchor off Tompkinsville when a wireless informed it that a schooner was in distress near Barnegat. The Mohawk proceeded to the place, and, finding the schooner, laid to all night and gave the crew all the provisions it could get to them. It was very rough, but early in the morning the schooner was taken in tow, not without having an argument with the captain of a salvage tug. Probably the schooner and its crew would have been lost on the beach had the message not been received. All United States revenue cutters of the first class are now equipped with wireless, and many lives and vessels have been saved.

The new revenue cutter Androscoggin is at the Arundel Cove station, being fitted out for active work on the Maine coast. It is expected she will go into commission within the next two or three weeks. Her fittings are of the most modern type. On her official trial trip, in February last, the work of the new cutter was very satisfactory. She is a vessel 210 feet in length, 36 feet beam and 26 feet 3 inches molded depth. The new gasoline power revenue cutter service launch Glide, which was built at Bayonne, N.J., has been delivered to the service and is on duty in New York harbor as a customs boarding vessel. She is a large vessel of her type, being 70 feet long, 13½ feet beam and 4 feet deep. Her engines are of sixty horsepower and she has a speed of twelve miles an hour. The launch is built of bronze and galvanized steel, and is extra heavy, to withstand the strain of the heavy weather work that the vessel is called upon to perform.

The launching of the Acushnet, the sea-going revenue cutter tug for New Bedford and adjacent waters, took place at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Newport News, Va., at 8:30 a.m., May 16. Miss Alcwse Duff, daughter of Postmaster Duff, of New Bedford, Mass., christened the vessel.

Miss Duff, daughter of Postmaster Duff, of New Bedford, will christen the new revenue cutter Acushnet, which will take to the water at Newport News Saturday, May 16, and will be ready for service next fall as a seagoing tug for duty on the Massachusetts coast. The ceremony will be witnessed by officers of the Revenue Cutter Service and by guests from Massachusetts.

COLONEL STEWART CASE IN CONGRESS.

The following resolution was introduced by Senator Rayner on May 11:

Whereas certain charges are now pending in the War Department against Col. William F. Stewart, Coast Art., United States Army, and

Whereas, a certain report containing these charges has been filed with the President of the United Sattes, and both the charges and report contain statements affecting the qualifications and status of Colonel Stewart as an officer of the United States Army; and

Whereas, Colonel Stewart has not been served with a copy of these charges, and although he has applied for a court of inquiry in order to ascertain the truth or falsity of the same, his request has been denied, and he was nevertheless, without the opportunity of defense or trial, upon the basis of these ex parte accusations, deprived of his command and ordered to be retained at Fort Grant, Ariz., long an abandoned military post, until he reaches the minimum age of compulsory retirement in the year 1911, and was thereafter ordered to another abandoned military post, without command, at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., and upon reaching St. Augustine has been ordered back again to the abandoned post at Fort Grant, Ariz.; and

Whereas, this punishment has been inflicted upon him without affording him any opportunity whatever to relieve himself from the charges aforesaid and without giving him the slightest information in reference to the same: Therefore,

Resolved, etc., that the President of the United States be authorized and directed to convene a court of inquiry, to consist of not less than five officers of the Army, whose duty it shall be when so convened to fully investigate all the charges and accusations against Col. William F. Stewart, of the Coast Artillery, now on file in the War Department or that may be contained in the report of the same heretofore submitted to the President of the United States, or any other charges affecting the character or qualifications of the said Col. William F. Stewart as an officer of the United States Army; and that the said Col. William F. Stewart have the right to appear in person and be represented by counsel and to be confronted with the witnesses against him and to have a copy of the specifications containing such charges in the proceedings before such court, and that the said court report its opinion upon all the facts and specifications before them as is usual in the procedure of courts of inquiry. It is further provided that the court be convened as soon as possible and that the said Col. William F. Stewart shall be allowed the same right of challenge as is allowed by law in trials by court-martial.

Mr. Rayner explained that his resolution was exactly the same, with the exception of one word, as a resolution passed by the Forty-third Congress in the case of Gen. O. O. Howard, upon which the Executive acted. He made a vigorous attack upon the President, indulging in much sarcasm at his expense. In the course of his remarks Mr. Rayner had the clerk read the letter which he had received from President Roosevelt detailing the reasons why Colonel Stewart had been sent to Fort Grant. President Roosevelt's letter is so long that its text cannot conveniently be given in full, but the following extracts from it are sufficient to show its trend and the President's attitude:

He (Col. Stewart) refuses to retire unless he is made a brigadier general.

I shall certainly not make him a brigadier general, because he is grossly unfit not merely to be a brigadier general, but to hold his present rank in the Army. His career has not been distinguished for a number of years; his usefulness has been diminishing, indeed it has not only irrevocably passed but he is a nuisance in the Service, being both incompetent and temperamentally unfit to exercise command over enlisted men, or to control other officers, or to behave with propriety when brought in contact with civilians.

As General Duvall reports, it is well known throughout the Artillery service that Colonel Stewart is an "impossible" commanding officer, and he is a man who in civil life could under no circumstances have risen to any position of influence or authority over his fellows.

The President narrates stories of quarrels between Colonel Stewart and civilians and adds: "These were only some among the instances of incompetency and temperamental shortcomings which were brought to the attention of the Department." Gen. Frederick D. Grant is quoted as saying that Colonel Stewart's temperamental shortcomings caused him to irritate those around him and the only way to meet the defect was to "get rid of the irritant, which can be done by offering Colonel Stewart an alternative of relief from command or retirement on his own application." Colonel Stewart's department commander declined to recommend Colonel Stewart's application to be appointed a brigadier general and stated, says the President, "that Colonel Stewart's arrogant narrowness, his suspicion of those about him, his frequent if not habitual tyrannies and his apparent malice and vindictiveness toward those who had received his resentment were not faults which could be ignored, even if the Colonel had been, which he was not, a commander of high technical value."

The President says that it was on the advice of Generals Grant, Duvall, Davis and Murray that Colonel Stewart was sent to Fort Grant, where, Mr. Roosevelt adds, "there are no enlisted men or junior officers over whom Colonel Stewart can tyrannize, but few civilians with whom he can quarrel and no officer of superior rank to whose command he might, to the great detriment of the Army, some day succeed." There was more of this, and in conclusion the President said:

Now as to your suggestions as to a trial. For the reasons given above, and also in the memorandum which I herewith forward, there is no point in having a court-martial. At present I do not see how a court of inquiry could be of use, for I do not see how any court of inquiry would express an opinion to which I should pay more heed than to the judgment of Generals Wade, Grant, Murray, Duvall and Davis, in accordance with whose recommendations I have acted.

You say it is only by a court of inquiry that we "could ascertain the truth or untruth of the charges." I feel that the truth of the charges has been established beyond the possibility of upsetting by the reports quoted in the body of my letter. I will, however, consider this matter of a court of inquiry carefully before making a final decision; but at present I am not inclined to view the proceedings with favor. There is nothing to be inquired about; the testimony before the inspecting officers by both Colonel Stewart and the officers whose testimony I have mentioned and others was under oath, so that as to the concrete case there is nothing to find out, and as to the general opinion of the service it is clearly set forth not only by the testimony of the officers who served under him, but by the reports above mentioned of the last five general officers under whom he served.

The case is absolutely clear. Nothing would more quickly destroy discipline in the Army than continually to grant courts of inquiry to contentious, inefficient or disobedient officers whose misconduct is already proved beyond the possibility of rebuttal. Baseless requests for such courts are continually made by offenders of contentious disposition; it would be highly undesirable to grant them.

I do not understand your allusion to a joint resolution by Congress; such measures as those taken in this case are purely within the scope of the President's duties and authority. The course followed in this case is the course which will hereafter be followed to the great benefit of the Army in all such cases; letters to the effect have already been addressed to the commanding officers of the several departments.

A letter from the President to Senator Taliaferro, of Florida, was also read. This was in part as follows:

To take the ground that there must be a court of inquiry because Colonel Stewart has been sent to Fort Grant would logically imply that another court of inquiry should be held to know why he should not be sent to St. Augustine or Baltimore or Washington or anywhere else. In other words, it is a simple absurdity. The question of punishment to Colonel Stewart is wholly incidental. If it was desired to punish, a court-martial would be ordered.

I am not concerned with punishing him, but with benefitting the Army. My belief is that a court-martial would award Colonel Stewart some severe punishment, and it may be necessary to hold one on him; but I do not believe he would be dismissed from the Service as the result of a court-martial, and my whole aim is to get him out of a position of command because he is wholly unfit to exercise command, because he tyrannizes over the enlisted men and because he quarrels with civilians needlessly.

The appointment of a court of inquiry is a matter purely within my discretion and judgment as Commander-in-Chief. I neither could nor would surrender the right to exercise such judgment. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Bacon said: "I do trust that between now and the 4th of March the Senate will have not only the time but will take the opportunity to put the seal of its condemnation upon any such utterance from the President of the United States." Mr. Foraker observed that he agreed with Mr. Bacon.

Senator Warren is quoted as saying: "Behind this resolution lies an attack not only on the President, but on the discipline of the Army and Navy. Since this question has arisen I have been approached by two Army officers and one Navy officer in a case said to be similar to this." The subsequent explanation which he gave of the case showed it to be that of the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Mayflower, when she went aground last March. There was a court of inquiry in this case, however, and the officer was transferred to one of the battleships as navigator.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

The review at San Francisco on May 8 was the most elaborate ever given by the U.S. Navy, there being eighteen battleships, nine torpedoboat destroyers, seven auxiliaries and ten armored cruisers and three torpedoboats, a total of forty-seven vessels, as shown in our Navy table.

The fleet anchorage was in four columns, the one nearest the San Francisco shore consisting of the torpedo craft, the next of the first squadron of the Battleship Fleet, headed by the Connecticut, and the next of the second squadron, under Rear Admiral Thomas, on the Minnesota, and the last column, nearest the Oakland side, was the Pacific Fleet, under Rear Admiral Dayton. The auxiliaries were anchored at the foot of each of the columns, and the hospitalship Relief rode at anchor to one side. The Yorktown lay anchored a short distance from the Oakland mole. Among the guests whom Secretary Metcalf had invited to witness the spectacle with him were: Governor Gillett, of California; Governor Sheldon, of Nebraska, and Mrs. Sheldon; Mayor and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Metcalf, Miss Viva Nicholson, her sister; Walter Macarthur, of San Francisco, chairman of the Committee on Entertainment of Enlisted Men; Lieut. Radler de Aquino, the Naval Attaché of the Brazilian Embassy at Washington. Secretary Metcalf was attended by his Chief of Staff, Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., and his aide, Lieutenant Cyrus R. Miller.

The vessels, all decked out in rainbow fashion, and the decks manned with bluejackets and marines, presented a splendid spectacle. Promptly at ten a.m. the reviewing ship Yorktown left her anchorage and proceeded along the anchored columns, receiving from each vessel a salute of seventeen guns in honor of the Secretary of the Navy.

There were no guard boats to police the lines, and the dignity of the spectacle was marred to some extent by the great procession of craft of all kinds that followed the Yorktown. Some 20,000 people on the following craft expressed their enthusiasm by waving flags and cheering wildly. On some boats the passengers would spell out in unison the name of each warship as they passed. After the Yorktown had gone the length of the fleet it made a turn and came back between the torpedo flotilla and the first squadron of the battleship fleet. Then it came to anchor, and admirals and captains visited the Yorktown to pay their respects to the Secretary. Immediately the excursion boats began to flock to the warships with visitors, and all afternoon the vessels were crowded with sightseers.

An elaborate banquet was given at the St. Francis Hotel on the night of May 8 by the San Francisco Fleet Committee, on behalf of the city, for Secretary Metcalf and the commanding officers of the fleet. Plates were laid for three hundred in the white and gold banquet hall of the hotel. The speakers' table, in the center of the room, was laid in the form of a ship's anchor, and the floral adornments were made to carry out that idea. Rear Admiral Evans, who had taken no part in the functions afloat but had remained quietly at his hotel, attended the big banquet. Here, in an invalid's chair, he made the following remarks, which were received with great enthusiasm: "More battleships and fewer statesmen would not hurt this country any. That you need a big navy is not for me to say. It goes without saying. You people are our country, and if you want a big navy Congress will have to give it to you. You have heard a lot of talk lately about water-line armor belts, and I see here to-night the man who had much to do with starting it all. From what has been written and said you would imagine we had a lot of eggs placed along the water line to be smashed by every shell that comes along. But let me tell you it is not armor belts or water lines that win battles. It is the men who shoot straightest and hardest and can stand punishment the longest. If you have such men—and we have just that kind of stuff in our Navy—it makes no difference whether the armor belts are of leather or wood or egg-shells or anything else."

Edward E. Greenway was master of ceremonies at an exclusive ball given the same night by the Friday Night Club at the Fairmont Hotel for officers of the fleet and their wives and others.

The presentations of fine silver services were made to the battleship Nebraska by Governor Sheldon and party, and to the new armored cruiser California by Governor Gillett and prominent Californians. With an address by Governor Sheldon, the service was presented to the Nebraska on behalf of the State to Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson, commander of the ship, the ceremony taking place immediately after the naval review. Captain Nicholson responded amid the cheers of his men, and the gift was installed in the after-cabin. Capt. V. L. Cottman, of the California, received Governor Gillett and party after the review and accepted the silver for that ship. All the pieces in this service were manufactured in California from precious metal taken from native soil. The set is of solid silver and gold, each piece mounted with a gold bear and bearing the name "California" in raised letters of the same metal. The most striking piece is a big punch bowl with a gold bear larger than the others.

Rear Admiral Evans on May 9 hauled down his flag as commander-in-chief from the Connecticut, and the flag of Rear Admiral Thomas was raised in its stead. Admiral Evans, in a letter transmitted by Secretary Metcalf, was directed to proceed to his home, making stops at such points as may suit his convenience. In this letter Secretary Metcalf congratulates the Admiral on the successful termination of "this last duty in your naval career afloat" and commends him for the high state of efficiency of the command on the hauling down of his flag.

On board each vessel attached to the Atlantic Fleet a farewell order from the departing commander-in-chief was read. Admiral Evans was not permitted by his physician to go aboard the Connecticut during the ceremonies attending his relinquishment of active naval service. The order said:

"Upon relinquishing command of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and hauling down my flag this day aboard the U.S.S. Connecticut, flagship, I desire to express my great regret at leaving them and my appreciation of and hearty thanks for their continuous and loyal support.

"It has been a source of great satisfaction and pride to me, during my period of command, not only to see the number of vessels in the fleet steadily increase and the units become more and more formidable, but to see the steady improvement in drill, shooting and in everything that attends efficiency, and especially to witness the growth of that feeling of comradeship and spirit which transforms a group of vessels into an efficient war fleet.

"I am sure that both officers and men feel this same pride in the great increase of efficiency in these matters, and as it has been accomplished through their loyalty and zeal, to them I extend my thanks for all that they have done.

"In taking leave of them I wish to say to each and every one that they have my warmest sympathy and best wishes for continued prosperity and good fortune in the future.

"I shall always watch their movements with pride and interest, and I trust they will extend to my successors the same loyalty and hearty support that they have always given me, in order that I may be able to see from my home the fleet which I am now leaving progress steadily in efficiency so that it may justify the faith of our people that our war fleet is, and always will be, a perfect source of strength for upholding the safety and honor of our flag and 'a security for such as pass on the seas upon their lawful occasions.'

"I desire that this order may be read as soon as possible at a special muster aboard every ship in the fleet as a farewell greeting from a departing commander-in-chief, in whose heart the officers and men will ever find the warmest sympathy."

Rear Admiral Evans left San Francisco at six o'clock, May 9, in a special car of the Southern Pacific to return to Washington, via the Central Pacific, via Ogden, Cheyenne and Chicago. He was accompanied by Mrs. Evans, his daughter, Mrs. C. C. Marsh; his retiring flag secretary, Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Chandler; his aide, Lieut. C. R. Train; his son, Lieut. F. T. Evans, and P.A. Surg. P. E. McDonnald. Lieut. W. R. Gherardi, retiring commander of the Yankton, shortly before leaving, received this message from the Japanese Association of Stockton, Cal.: "Congratulate you upon your safe arrival and welcome to the Atlantic Fleet." "I want that made public," said the Read Admiral to Lieutenant Train, "and say that I appreciate it as much as anything I have received since arriving on this coast." The fleet committee of San Francisco presented to Rear Admiral Evans a gold matchbox set with a big diamond and bearing the inscription, "I said I would bring the fleet into the Golden Gate and here I am."

The officers and men of the fleet are now almost weary of the incessant rounds of entertaining they have had to stand, and with few exceptions will welcome the return to the strict routine of their ships' duties. They have been almost killed with kindness, incident to the social functions and entertainments, and will be glad when it is all over. There is too much of it all at one time.

Among the many functions during the past week there was a parade of bluejackets and marines in Oakland, May 9; religious services for officers and men, May 10. The features of May 11 were automobile tours for 460 officers and 750 men, and a second brilliant reception and ball to Secretary Metcalf and the commanding officers of the fleet in the evening. The itinerary of the automobile ride included Chinatown, Market, Valencia and Mission streets, Van Ness avenue, Golden Gate Park, the Presidio, Fort Baker, and Fort Mason. Rear Admirals Sebree and Dayton were among those in carriages. Rear Admiral Thomas did not feel like going out, as he had contracted a cold, and neither Rear Admiral Sperry nor Rear Admiral Emory appeared. Each division commander, however, was represented by one or more members of his staff. One hundred chief and warrant officers took a trip to the top of Mount Tamalpais over the cog railway, and had a fine view of San Francisco and all the surrounding country. In the evening there were amateur boxing tryouts at the Auditorium, preliminary to the big tournament.

The second torpedo flotilla, under Lieutenant Commander Cone, left the warship anchorage May 11 for necessary repairs at Mare Island. Lieut. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol, of the Connecticut, left for the East also on the above date. He will be married at Mobile, Ala., and then go to Newport, R.I., to assume command of the torpedo station. He was relieved as executive officer of the flagship by Comdr. Louis S. Van Duzer.

Under the auspices of the California Club an unusual event was arranged for the bluejackets when, on May 12, high society arranged a ball in their honor at the Auditorium. The men were all attired in their dress blouses of blue, with white knife Lanyards about their necks. There was a double formation for the grand march, a left and a right column. Those taking part were: Mrs. Thomas, wife of Rear Admiral Thomas, with a bluejacket; Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mayor Taylor, with a bluejacket; Rear Admiral Thomas and Mrs. James W. Orr, president of the California Club; Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, wife of Rear Admiral McCalla, retired, with a bluejacket; Mrs. Horace Coffin, with a petty officer; Mrs. Laura Bride Powers, with a bluejacket; Mrs. John Bermingham, with a bluejacket; and Mrs. Briggs, with a bluejacket.

Sailor Smith, who escorted Mrs. Thomas, was the fortunate representative of his ship to win the honor to escort his Commander's wife around the pavilion. The names of all the battleships were placed in a hat and Mrs. Arthur W. Cornwall, chairman of the reception committee, drew the Kearsarge, and Smith was sent forth to play "Cavalier." When the sailors reached the hall they found there was to be no formality about this function. Beautifully dressed girls came forward and begged their hands for dances, and when the first number was over most of the girls had pinned their corsage bouquets

on their sailor partners' blouses and the gallant sailors had taken the bands from their hats and suspended them around the girls' necks.

Among the features of May 13 1,500 sailors, 30,000 school children and 20,000 adults gathered at the stadium in Golden Gate Park and sang national airs and waved the colors. The mail orderlies from the ships were given a theater party at the Orpheum. Negro bluejackets were entertained by representatives of their race at the Auditorium. Officers of the fleet were entertained at a "high jinks" by the Bohemian Club. A large tent was erected for the entertainment, which was styled the "Days of Forty-nine Jinks."

The battleship Maine left San Francisco, May 10, for Carquinez Straits for repairs. The Missouri is at Hunter's Point dry-dock to have her bottom scraped and repairs made to one of her cylinders.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas hauled down his flag as commander-in-chief on May 15, and that of Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry was raised. The latter will command the fleet on its homeward voyage, which commences July 7, via Australia, Honolulu, Manila, Yokohama, China and Suez.

It is officially announced that the fleet is scheduled to arrive at Sydney, Australia, on Aug. 20, and at Melbourne on Aug. 29. The fleet will leave Australian waters on Sept. 5.

Contracts have been made for supplies for the warships to be furnished before the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet start on their voyage across the Pacific next month.

More than a million and a half pounds of meat are to be supplied. This will include 800,000 pounds of frozen beef, 185,000 pounds of frozen veal and mutton, 180,000 pounds of pork loins, 40,000 pounds of young chickens, 5,000 pounds of turkeys, 90,000 pounds of frankfurters, pork sausage, bologna and compressed ham, 250,000 pounds of smoked ham, 2,500,000 pounds of flour, and 100,000 pounds of sugar. Of canned peaches, pears and tomatoes and evaporated apples there will be laid in about 300,000 pounds. Vegetables include 500,000 pounds of potatoes, 50,000 pounds of onions, 7,500 pounds of Lima beans and 30,000 pounds of sauerkraut.

Officers and men of the fleet were entertained by the people of Berkeley on May 14. The entertainment included a big luncheon in the Harmon gymnasium, automobile rides for officers and men and an athletic program of interest. A gold and onyx punch bowl and lamp was presented to the California on May 14 by Californians from Berkeley and other cities. Chaplains of the fleet were guests at a luncheon given by sixty-five clergymen of Berkeley.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 9, 1908.

Mrs. Myer entertained Thursday with a large card party of forty-eight guests in honor of Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, who will soon be leaving the city and post for the summer season. The General and Mrs. Lee have now gone to Fort Clark on a short visit to Col. and Mrs. Dorst, and will also visit friends in Galveston before going north for the summer.

Capt. and Mrs. Kinney entertained the Five Hundred Club at the post this week very enjoyably in honor of Mrs. W. C. Butler's guest, Miss Denison. Mrs. Heane was the hostess of the Card Club this week. Many were present and had a delightful time. Mrs. Bash was the hostess of the Lower Post Card Club; Mrs. Ripley was the prize winner. Mrs. Munson entertained at dinner, the guests being the ladies of the 1st Battalion. Covers were laid for eight, and the evening closed with cards. Mrs. Naylor entertained at cards. Five hundred was the game. The guests included all the ladies of the garrison. The prize winners were Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. Baker.

San Antonio's annual horse show is to take place May 14, 15 and 16 at the fair grounds; the town and post will participate. Among the entries are several of the ladies at Fort Sam Houston, whose horsemanship is expert. Mrs. Casey, Mrs. McIntyre, Miss Elsie Burbank, Miss Girard, Miss Denison, and Mrs. G. W. Wallace and others will participate. Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, and Capt. Brooke Payne will also take part. After the expenses of the show are paid the proceeds will be devoted to that worthy charity, the Southwest Texas Juvenile Training School.

Miss Burbank and Miss Mabel Hobbs won the prizes at the Five Hundred Club Wednesday. Miss Denison was the hostess and entertained the club members royally. Col. Lotus Niles entertained in honor of Miss Elizabeth Harris. After automobiling for several hours the Colonel gave a beautiful dinner in his quarters. Covers were laid for Miss Harris, Miss Rowalle, Miss Denison, Mrs. Marion G. Higgins, Capt. F. T. Austin, Lieut. J. L. Jenkins, W. Newton and Colonel Niles. Miss Harris left this week for her home in Atlanta, Ga.

The officers' hop at Muth's Garden was a very pleasant affair, many from town and garrison attending. The entertainment given at Beethoven Hall by the officers at Fort Sam Houston for the benefit of the San Antonio Free Kindergarten was a great success. "Fun at the Hotel Halfback," a sparkling one-act comedy, with much original wit and humor, was the feature of the program.

Lieut. C. L. Davenport, 19th Inf., is at Fort Sam Houston for treatment. Lieut. E. K. Sterling, 3d Cav., is improving from the operation of several weeks ago. Capt. and Mrs. O. G. Rosenbaum have moved from their quarters in the Lower Post to the residence of Gen. J. D. C. Lee, 1516 Grayson street. Gen. J. D. C. Lee and family have gone to Lake George for the summer.

Capt. and Mrs. A. F. W. Macmanus are rejoicing over the arrival of a little son, born May 8. Miss Mary Cresson entertained a few friends at supper following the officers' hop Friday at Fort Sam Houston.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 13, 1908.

In a fourteen-inning game, Brown University defeated the Military Academy nine this afternoon by a score of 5 to 3.

The cadet nine defeated the Lehigh team in the game played last Saturday afternoon, May 9, by a score of 3-1. The weather was that of the baseball season of 1908 thus far, showery, with high winds, the field in a slippery condition. The West Point nine were: Mountford, 3b.; Harrison, 2b.; Hyatt, p.; Haverkampf, r.f.; Meyer, 1b.; Anderson, c.f.; Day, l.f.; Gonser, c.; Schneider, s.s. Darthmouth plays Saturday, May 16. Other dates this month: May 20, Wesleyan; 23, Columbia; 27, Trinity; 30, 7th Regiment; June 3, Navy, at Annapolis; 6, Amherst.

Scores up to date: April 8, N.Y.U., no game; April 11, Union 1, West Point 3; April 15, Lafayette, no game; April 18, Manhattan 7, West Point 6; April 22, Williams 3, West Point 4; April 25, Fordham 5, West Point 3; April 29, Yale 6, West Point 2; May 2, U. of Virginia 1, West Point 1; May 6, U. of Pennsylvania 5, West Point 4; May 9, Lehigh 1, West Point 3; May 13, Brown 5, West Point 3.

The Five Hundred Card Club met last week at Mrs. Quevedo's. The last meeting of the Bridge Club was held at Mrs. Darrah's on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Dohs entertained a few friends at a card party last Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Fosdick returned to the post last week, and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Whitlock. Gen., Mrs. and Miss Hawkins are visiting Col. and Mrs. Howze. The Reading Club met at Mrs. Quevedo's last Thursday afternoon. "A Glimpse of Guatemala" was the subject of the paper read. Last Friday afternoon Prof. W. L. Phelps, of Yale, delivered his third lecture at the cadet chapel, on "English Poetry up to the Nineteenth Century." On Sunday morning Chancellor McCracken, of New York University, addressed the cadets at the service in Memorial Hall, and in the evening preached at the service held at the cadet chapel. Captain von Livonius, of the German Embassy, and von Bruning, of the German army, spent a few days at the post last week as guests at the hotel.

On Saturday evening, May 16, "The Magic Coat," a play founded on Hans Andersen's fairy tale, will be given by members of the Girls' Friendly Society and the Boys' Club at Memorial Hall at eight o'clock. Price of admission, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. The entertainment will be given for the benefit of the Army Relief Association, and it is hoped will be as successful as any undertaking for that worthy cause deserves to be.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 9, 1908.

Wednesday was a gala day at the Presidio. It has been estimated that not less than 100,000 people came to the reservation to witness the arrival of the Atlantic Fleet. The immense throng was handled easily without disturbance or mishap. Battery Lancaster had been reserved for the officers of the Army and Navy, their families and friends, but every other part of the reservation was open to the public. On Battery Lancaster a large number of the Army and Navy people gathered long before the time for the fleet to come in. The arrival of the great ships was a beautiful and inspiring sight. The 29th Company, C.A.C., stationed at Battery Godfrey, fired a salute of twenty-one guns as the flagship Connecticut entered the Golden Gate. A battery at Fort Baker joined with another salute of twenty-one guns. The Connecticut answered as she steamed into the bay.

The Army and Navy people with their friends gathered for luncheon about a heavily laden table in Battery Lancaster, where the ladies of the post served dainty sandwiches. The 70th Company, C.A.C., Capt. Edwin C. Long commanding, served coffee, and a jolly good time followed. One of the pretty sights to be seen was that presented by the great square reserved for autos and which contained hundreds of gaily decked machines. Dr. G. H. Richardson, of the post hospital had charge of two emergency tents on the reservation during the day.

There were two weddings at the post this week, that of Miss Edith Brown, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward T. Brown, 5th F.A., to Lieut. George E. Turner, C.A.C., on Monday, at the home of Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, and one yesterday afternoon at the home of Major and Mrs. James M. Kennedy, Med. Dept., when Miss Edith E. Miller, of Washington, D.C., and Ensign Halford R. Greenlee, of the U.S.S. Rhode Island, were united in marriage.

On Tuesday of last week Mrs. Lundeen was hostess at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Edward T. Brown. The other guests were: Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mrs. Albert U. Faulkner, Mrs. Richard H. McMaster, Mrs. Furnival and Mrs. Oliver M. P. Hazzard. On Thursday evening of last week Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn entertained at bridge. The guests were: Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, Capt. D. W. Ketcham, Capt. James F. Brady, Capt. and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Albert U. Faulkner and Lieut. and Mrs. O. M. P. Hazzard.

Mrs. Sterling P. Adams and her sister, Miss Belle Clements, were at Santa Barbara for the arrival of the fleet, and later visited at Monterey during the stay of the fleet there. Mrs. Nugent, wife of Capt. George A. Nugent, was a luncheon hostess recently in her Presidio home. Her guests included Mrs. John B. Murphy, Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. Arthur Davis, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Lynda Bryan and Miss Mabel Toy.

Capt. Ernest D. Scott, 5th F.A., with Mrs. Scott and their little daughter arrived yesterday on the transport Crook from the Philippines and are visiting at the home of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Tobin. After a brief visit here they will go to San Diego for a visit at Mrs. Scott's home before going to Fort Leavenworth. Chaplain George H. Jones, recently transferred from the 7th Infantry to the Coast Artillery, and who is to be chaplain at this post, was a visitor at the Presidio yesterday. Until July 1 he will spend his leave with friends at Wihits, Cal. Dr. George W. Daywalt, recently assigned to the Presidio for duty, arrived with his family this week and has taken the quarters formerly occupied by Major Francis J. Ives.

Six sets of officers' quarters are being erected next to the General Hospital. Four sets are for captains and two for lieutenants. The new quarters for Co. B, of the Hospital Corps, will soon be commenced adjoining the General Hospital.

Mrs. Conger, of Seattle, aunt of Mrs. James M. Kennedy, and her daughter, Mrs. Moulton, and baby, were recent guests at the home of Major and Mrs. Kennedy. They were en route to Pasadena. Miss Margaret Edwards, of Mesilla, N.M., daughter of Col. E. A. Edwards, retired, and niece of Mrs. Kennedy, is visiting at the home of Major and Mrs. Kennedy.

Late last Saturday the battalion of Salt Lake City High School Cadets, under command of Captain Webb, arrived at the Presidio and went into camp on the site of the Model Camp in the West Cantonment. The battalion consists of a splendidly drilled body of about 300 choice young men. They occupied a very prominent place in the great parade of Thursday. On Tuesday evening last, immediately after retreat in the post, the cadets held parade in full dress on the upper parade ground and called forth many words of commendation from the great crowd of spectators. They made a fine appearance and show excellent training. Their band consists of about forty pieces and plays splendidly.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 11, 1908.

Brig. Gen. J. B. Kerr, U.S.A., arrived at the post on Tuesday afternoon, and was met at the depot by Col. Frederick K. Ward, 7th Cav., who has been in command of the post, and his regimental and post staff. The band of the 7th Cavalry and Troops L and M of the same regiment were on hand to act as escort. Battery B, 6th Field Art., fired the salute. General Kerr was then escorted to the quarters of Colonel Ward, whose guest he is until his quarters have been prepared for occupancy. Mrs. Kerr and family will follow shortly.

Col. Frederick K. Ward was one of the speakers at the Commercial Club banquet given in Junction City on Friday evening at the Bartell House. He spoke on "Fort Riley." He began with the locating the site for the post in 1853, and in a most interesting way carried his address down to the present. He was loudly applauded at the end of his address.

The post polo team defeated Junction City on Sunday afternoon on the Smoky Hill grounds by the one-sided score of 5-1, while the Humbolt team, which is made up of young farmers, won from the Mounted Service School team by a score of 5-4. But two periods were played in each game on account of rain. The polo grounds are now in almost perfect condition, and it is doubtful, with the bungalow, paddocks and other arrangements, if there is a post that is better equipped in the United States. The game is daily winning favor in this post, while on Sunday afternoon when the matches are played hundreds from Junction City attend. The Polo Association has received an invitation from the Missouri Hunt and Polo Club, of Kansas City, to come to that city and enter a series of games, and if it can be arranged, a team will be selected.

The enlisted personnel of the garrison enjoyed a masquerade ball in the big gymnasium on Tuesday evening, the like of which has probably never been seen in the post. Over three hundred couples were on the floor, while there were hundreds of spectators, many from Junction City. The big hall was artistically decorated in bunting, flags and guidons. The orchestras of the 6th Field Artillery and the 7th Cavalry bands furnished the music alternately, and those from the city were loud in their praise of the music. Ice cream, cake and soft drinks were served. Corporal King and Miss Dilla Davenport were awarded the prize for the best dancing, a five dollar gold piece. Miss Fuller, of Junction City, was awarded the prize for being the best dressed woman. Private Manning, of Troop F, 7th Cav., won the prize for being the best fancy roller skater.

Color Sergt. Patrick Dunne, 5th Cav., reputed to be one of the best cooks in the Army, has been appointed a post commissary sergeant, and ordered to duty here with the School for Bakers and Cooks. He is on furlough in Goliad, Texas.

It is understood here that Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., now in France taking a year's course in the riding school at Saumur, will return here and assume his old duties as instructor in the School of Equitation. It was due to Captain Short's endeavors in a great many ways that the school here has risen to its present high plane, and it would be but fitting that he should return here to take charge of it after his experience in the famous French riding Academy.

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BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., May 11, 1908.

On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Mathews, of Fort Andrews, entertained most pleasantly at luncheon for Colonel Homer, Miss Skillings, Miss Dyer and Miss Pike. Miss Pike has recovered from her illness. On Thursday afternoon Major and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Skillings, Miss Dyer, Miss Pike and Miss Cree went with Capt. and Mrs. Mathews, as guests of Mr. Harry Mathews, to see the prize drill of the English High School Cadets. On their return to Fort Andrews, Miss Skillings and Miss Pike were entertained by Mrs. Davis, and Miss Dyer was Mrs. Taylor's guest. Miss Marguerite Cree spent the night in Boston with Miss Hersey.

Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, of Fort Revere, had as their guests at luncheon, Major Lombard, his adjutant, Lieutenant Woods, and Lieutenant Holbrooke, all of the Coast Artillery Corps of the Massachusetts militia. There was to have been target practice, but owing to the bad weather it was postponed. Colonel Hoskins, with his staff, returned immediately to Fort Banks. On Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett entertained at dinner most delightfully for Mrs. M. B. Pierce, of Fort Monroe, and her son, Lieutenant Pierce.

Miss Margaret Boyd, of Brookline, was a guest at Fort Andrews Friday and Saturday. On Saturday Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Chickering and Mrs. Powers, of Brookline, were guests at Mrs. Bartlett's at luncheon. Lieut. W. P. Wilson's mother, Mrs. Wilson, left for a visit in Providence on Friday last before returning to her home in New York. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle, of Fort Warren, left for Albany, N.Y., and then on to South Bend, Ind., going on up into Wisconsin and returning home by the same route. Mrs. Peck, wife of Dr. Luke B. Peck, left Fort Andrews for a visit with her father in New York.

Through the efforts of Mr. Harry Mathews, the English High School baseball team came down from Boston to play Fort Andrews on Saturday afternoon, and the visiting team won the game.

On Saturday morning the day promised fair, with wind and tide in the gunners' favor, so shortly after Colonel Hoskins's arrival with his staff, the first gun in Battery Sanders was fired, 6-inch disappearing guns, under command of Capt. C. O. Zollars. This was the first target practice ever held with these guns; three trial shots and ten record shots were fired. Captain Zollars entertained Colonel Hoskins at luncheon, and Captain Howell, Lieutenant Brett and Lieutenant Wilson; and Major Lombard and Lieutenant Holbrooke were Captain Merriam's guests at luncheon. Right after, practice was resumed at Battery Ripley, two 12-inch guns, under command of Capt. H. C. Merriam; there were three trial and six record shots fired. The record shots were fired in ten minutes and thirty-three seconds, and five shots out of six were hits; one shot hit the material target, damaging it. The range of these shots were from 6,530 to 6,600 yards. The one miss was only five yards short of the danger space.

Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis gave a most attractive dinner on Sunday night for Mrs. M. B. Pierce; their other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Long and Lieutenant Pierce. The beautiful decorations were green and white.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., May 12, 1908.

Major and Mrs. Blauvelt, who have been absent in Kansas City for the past week house hunting, returned Sunday, but will leave for good within the next few days.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. White were guests of friends at dinner in Omaha Friday night. Capt. C. M. Bundel, recently relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, returned to the post yesterday. Lieut. G. F. Neal and Asst. Surg. M. E. Rose, U.S.N.; Lieut. A. Ellicott Brown and Miss Valentine, of Omaha, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins Sunday night. Lieut. Sydney Smith is again at the post hospital. Mrs. Smith and her young son, Joe, left for Shreveport, La., Saturday night.

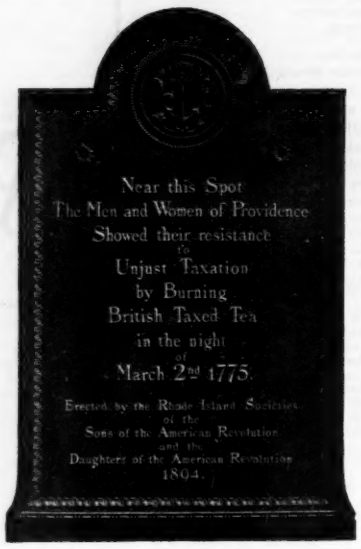
Another detachment of 108 recruits arrived from Fort Slocum, N.Y., Saturday, and all companies are now within ten men of the authorized strength.

Major C. W. Kennedy, adjutant general of the department, and Mrs. Kennedy, are settled in new apartments at "The Potter," Omaha. Mrs. Ball, wife of Capt. G. E. Ball, who was recently called East by the sudden illness of her mother, Mrs. Struthers, returned Friday from New York, accompanied by the latter. Mrs. Struthers will remain here some time as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ball. The Rev. Father Mullins, S.J., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Riley over Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Morison entertained very handsomely at dinner Monday night, with Major and Mrs. Blauvelt, Miss Natalie Blauvelt, Mrs. Patton, of Detroit; Captain Van Dusen and Mr. William Morison as their guests.

Captain Ridenour and Lieutenant Brown were guests of Lieut and Mrs. "Jack" Hayes at dinner Saturday night. Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Struthers, Dr. and Mrs. McMillan, Lieut. P. L. Smith and Miss Valentine, of Omaha, formed a merry dinner party at the Omaha Club Saturday night. Captain Ridenour has been ill the past week with a severe attack of neuralgia, but is now convalescing. Major and Mrs. C. W. Kennedy were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett last Sunday. Mrs. C. W. McMillan is contemplating a visit to her sister in St. Louis during Dr. McMillan's absence in South Dakota with the 3d Battalion. Miss Valentine, of Omaha, has been a house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins for the past few days.

Lieut. O. E. Michaelis last week caused the arrest of a



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man named Miller, who resides in the vicinity of this post, on the charge of purchasing government clothing from soldiers. The man was taken into custody by the civil authorities and later released under bond. A wagon load of clothing was seized, and it is hoped to put a stop to this practice.

Gen. and Mrs. Morton were guests at a dinner given to Admiral and Mrs. Schley last Saturday. General Morton was also among the guests at a luncheon to Admiral Schley at the Omaha Club the same day.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 9, 1908.

Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, wife of Colonel Huston, 19th Inf., has gone to California to visit her mother for a few weeks.

An interesting historical review of the organization and life of the 19th Infantry, written by Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, of the regiment, is being published in the Sunday edition of the El Paso Times. The evening of May 5 a pleasant literary and musical program was given at the post hall by the Young People's Literary Society of the Calvary Baptist church of El Paso. In addition to the members of the garrison, there were a number of visitors from El Paso.

Contract Surgeon Cress reached the post the first of the week, relieving Doctor Parker Dillon.

Last Sunday the worst wind storm in several years visited this entire section, but fortunately the post escaped without damage to anything except the trees.

Through the courtesy of Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., the regimental band played in the plaza in El Paso last week, the occasion being "Tag Day," an innovation of the Woman's Missionary Society of the city to raise funds for a building.

Miss Mary Fechet, daughter of Major Edmond Fechet, U. S.A., retired, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Neff, in El Paso.

The convention of electric light men and gas men which met in El Paso this week will be entertained at the post to-day by the officers of the garrison. After witnessing the field day exercises the visitors will be given a "Dutch luncheon" at the club, and in the afternoon a concert will be given by the regimental band and a reception by Col. Joseph F. Huston.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 12, 1908.

An informal hop was given Friday evening last in honor of Mrs. "Bob" Cary. Although the night was stormy, the attendance was good. Among those present to meet Mrs. Cary were: Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Welsh, Captain Griffin, Major Van Deusen, the Misses Taylor, Captain Butner, Colonel Appel, Miss Appel, Captain Tanner, Lieut. and Mrs. Persons, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Lieutenant tSarkey, Lieutenant Harlow, Messrs. Bob and Charlie Cary, of Cheyenne. Mrs. Banta gave an informal tea to a few of her friends at the post on May 7.

President Turnbull, Vice-President Parker and ten general officers of the Colorado and Southern railroad, and about forty of the prominent business men of Cheyenne arrived at the post in a train of automobiles to pay their respects to Col. S. W. Taylor. They were introduced by Judge Cary and General Randall, of Cheyenne. After an informal reception at the quarters of Colonel Taylor, they visited the different places of interest at the garrison. They propose building an electric car line, which this post sadly needs.

Mrs. Foster was hostess at a box party at the Atlas theater Saturday afternoon, given in honor of Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Sayles, Miss Stall and Miss Foster.

The two troops of Cavalry stationed here left Monday morning, May 11, for Fort Yellowstone.

Miss Florence Taylor was hostess at a pretty dinner on Thursday last. Her honor guest was Mrs. Bob Cary. The table decorations were in yellow. A bowling party and chafing dish supper after the bowl were also given.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., May 14, 1908.

With the rapid advance of spring weather this post is assuming its beautiful character of quiet loveliness; the lilacs are in flower, trees almost in full leaf, the sports of the children, the songs of the robin and thrush, the gleam of the golden tanager in the shrubbery, all speak of summer and the open air life for which we have longed these many months. More practical signs of the season are the painting of quarters and the erection of screens and window blinds.

The new tennis court on the old chapel site is being put in fine condition. In the New York Arsenal the houses are being painted a rich yellow with white trimmings in pleasing combination.

Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham gave a bridge party on the 6th in honor of her guest, Miss Beecher. There were present Miss Beecher, Mrs. G. P. Scriven, Miss Burlingham, Mrs. J. L. Chamberlain, Mrs. E. Banks Smith, Mrs. A. C. Read, Mrs. J. G. D. Knight, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. William B. Ladue, Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. A. T. Smith, Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, Mrs. A. W. Foreman and Mrs. Irving M. Madison. The prizes were picture frames.

Among recent visitors have been Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward and family; Mrs. Edgerly at Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick's, and Miss Disbrow at Mrs. E. Banks Smith's. Mrs. Frank D. Wickham gave a tea on the 14th to meet Mrs. A. C. Wright, of Fort Porter. Mrs. Millard F. Harmon and the Misses Harmon gave a tea on Wednesday for Miss Newcomb, who, with her mother and her sister, Miss Frances Newcomb, have arrived from Fort De Soto, Fla., and have taken apartments in New York.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand left Governors Island on the 13th for Cincinnati, where he is to deliver an address on the 16th before the Commercial Club. On his return he expects to make visits in Columbus and Washington. Mrs. Heistand has as her house guests, to remain until after the garden party, her nieces, the Misses Colby, Shearer, Mary and Isabel Sadler, and Miss Madge Thompson, of Cincinnati.

FORT MOTT.

Fort Mott, N.J., May 13, 1908.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Lieut. E. A. Brown, has been visiting her father, Dr. La Rocque, of Plattsburgh, N.Y., during the past month. Dr. Charles Pence Donald, post surgeon, attended his twelfth annual class dinner, New York University, '96, on May 2 at New York city. Lieut. H. W. T. Eglin spent Sunday in Washington, D.C.

The post is very pretty at this time of the year. The lawns are well kept and trees in full foliage; the grounds, roads and walks are kept in as fine condition as a park.

Major and Mrs. C. A. Bennett were away to the city for a few days during the week. The officers of the post attended a plank shad dinner at Delaware City, Wednesday, May 13.

BORN.

ELLICOTT.—Born in New York city, May 12, 1908, to Charles R. Ellicott and Mrs. Ellicott (formerly Violet Blossom Conrad), a daughter, Marylyn Conrad Ellicott. The new arrival is a granddaughter of the late Major and Mrs. C. H. Conrad.

LYSTER.—Born to the wife of Capt. Theodore C. Lyster, Med. Dept., U.S.A., a son, Russell Withenbury, on April 26, 1908, at Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone, R.P.

MACMANUS.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 8, 1908, a son, to the wife of Capt. A. F. W. Macmanus, U.S.A., retired.

PORTER.—Born at Key West, Fla., May 7, 1908, to Act. Asst. Surg. Joseph Porter, jr., U.S. Marine Hospital Service, and Mrs. Porter, a son, Joseph Yates Porter, III. Joseph Yates Porter, jr., is the son of Joseph Yates Porter, lieutenant colonel and deputy surgeon general, U.S.A., retired, and state health officer, Florida.

REEDER.—Born to the wife of Capt. Russell Potter Reeder, C.A.C., U.S.A., a son, Nathaniel Sutherland Reeder, 3d., on Sunday, May 3, 1908, at Fort Worden, Wash.

TRUESDELL.—Born at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 14, 1908, to Mrs. Karl Truesdell, wife of Lieutenant Truesdell, 5th U.S. Inf., a son.

WILSON.—Born to the wife of Lieut. E. R. Wilson, 11th U.S. Inf., a son, Wednesday, May 6, 1908, at Centralia, Pa.

MARRIED.

CORLISS—KANE.—At Golden, Colo., May 9, 1908, Gen. A. W. Corliss, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth A. Kane.

GREENLEE—MILLER.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 8, 1908, Ensign Halford Robert Greenlee, U.S.N., and Miss Edith Elizabeth Miller.

TURNER—BROWN.—Lieut. George E. Turner, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Edith Brown, daughter of Col. Edward T. Brown, 5th Field Art., U.S.A.

YULE—SANDFORD.—At Plainfield, N.J., May 6, 1908, Capt. Edgar H. Yule, 2d Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Pauline May Sandford.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Died at Marianao, Cuba, May 4, 1908, W. D. A. Anderson, jr., infant son of Lieut. W. D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

BAMFORD.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 10, 1908, Charles E. Bamford, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1900, who resigned from the Army as a second lieutenant of Infantry, Sept. 7, 1906.

BUFORD.—Died in Paris, France, on April 18, 1908, Mrs. Mary H. Buford, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Marcus B. Buford, late U.S. Navy.

CONRAD.—Died May 12, 1908, at New York city, Mrs. E. C. Conrad, widow of late Major C. H. Conrad, U.S.A., and mother of Capt. C. H. Conrad, 3d Cav., and Capt. W. D. Conrad, retired, and of Mrs. C. R. Ellicott.

KIRK.—Died at Toms River, N.J., May 7, 1908, Carpenter E. P. Kirk, U.S.N., retired.

RAE.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 13, 1908, Engr.-in-Chief Charles W. Rae, U.S.N.

WHITTIER.—Died at sea May 14, 1908, Gen. Charles A. Whittier, U.S.V., and formerly a captain in the 19th U.S. Inf., who was honorably discharged Aug. 3, 1870.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Colonel Morris, of the 9th Regiment, has issued comprehensive instructions to his command, incident to its participation in the coast defense exercises at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., from June 13 to 20. The 17th and 19th Companies are assigned to Battery Richmond with the 12-inch rifles, the 18th and 21st Companies to Battery Ayers with 12-inch rifles, the 20th and 22d Companies to Battery Dix with 12-inch rifles, the 13th and 14th Companies to Battery Barry with 10-inch rifles, the 16th Company to Battery Mills with 6-inch rifle, and the 15th Company to Battery Barbour with 6-inch rifle. Major John D. Walton will supervise the instruction at Batteries Richmond and Ayers, Major John J. Byrne at Batteries Dix and Barry, and Major Franklin W. Ward at Batteries Mills and Barbour. Detailed instructions are given as to position, formation of company at a gun battery, etc.

The 22d N.Y. is directed to assemble in its armory on May 21, at 6 o'clock a.m. to proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., for rifle practice. The champion athletes of the regiment who won honors at the recent games of the M.A.L. will be entertained at the Hippodrome on May 19. The minstrel show of Co. G on May 9 was such a great success that it has been decided to make it an annual event. The grand march after the show was led by Capt. A. D. Levien and Miss Lilliendahl, daughter of the Lieutenant Colonel. The company will go to Van Cortlandt Park on June 6.

There are now more active line officers in the 12th N.Y. than there has been for some years, and the vacancies are rapidly diminishing. Co. B has elected an excellent officer in William E. Downs, a former captain in the 12th, a crack shot and an all round good officer, who served with the volunteer regiment in 1898. Other good elections are T. L. Bogert, a former officer of the regiment, as first lieutenant of Co. I; Freeman Smith from Squadron A, as first lieutenant of Co. E, and John Rogers from the Boston Cadets as second lieutenant of Co. E. The two latter officers fill vacancies caused by the promotion of 1st Lieutenant Wadsworth to captain of Co. A, and of Lieutenant Quackenbos to Co. C. Ex-Sergt. C. Ahern, of the 22d N.Y., has been appointed adjutant of the 3d Battalion, and Capt. A. D. Porter has been appointed regimental Q.M., vice C. A. Richards resigned on account of removal to Ohio. It was with great regret that Colonel Dyer loses the services of Captain Richards. He was most active and capable in the discharge of his duties, and was a great favorite in the regiment. The non-coms. of the regiment will entertain Colonel Dyer at dinner on the night of May 16.

Counsel for former Capt. Louis Wendel, of the 1st Battery, who was dismissed the service some time since after trial by G.C.M., when his case came up for trial before Justice Goff in New York city, May 11, made a motion to change the defendant's plea of not guilty, at the time he was indicted, to "former jeopardy." Mr. Levy, counsel, said: "This defendant has already been convicted and punished by a duly appointed court-martial convened by the Governor." He then cited the case of Private Grafton, U.S.A., who killed a native in the Philippines while on duty and was tried and acquitted before a court martial. The civil authorities stepped



in and indicted Grafton for murder, and he was tried and convicted. The case was then, through subscriptions collected by the Army and Navy Journal from the Army, taken to the United States Supreme Court, which held that the court-martial had constituted a complete jurisdiction of the case and that the defendant could not be placed in jeopardy again, and Private Grafton was released. Assistant District Attorney Hart opposed Mr. Levy's motion, saying that a court-martial had no power to imprison the defendant. It could only dismiss him from the service. Justice Golf granted Mr. Hart's motion for a special panel for May 18 and reserved decision on Mr. Levy's motion and plea.

Major General Roe will review the 14th N.Y. in its armory on the night of Saturday evening, May 23. The occasion will also be marked with a salute to the war colors on the occasion of the forty-seventh anniversary of the muster of the 14th into the Service of the United States, May 23, 1861, and also commemorates its muster into the same service May 16, 1898. It is not now considered likely that the regiment will be ordered to camp duty, for lack of funds. This is much to be regretted, as officers and men were enthusiastic for the duty.

A very pleasant visit was paid by Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding the 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., with his staff on the night of May 11, to Brig. Gen. Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, and staff, at the latter's headquarters in the 71st Regiment armory, in Manhattan. The visitors were most hospitably entertained, and a very enjoyable evening was passed.

Major General Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York, has decided that the troops in Greater New York, when they parade on Memorial Day, shall wear the dress uniform.

The members of Co. F, 7th N.Y., Captain Stotesbury, had a very enjoyable stag at the armory on the night of May 9, some 250 members and veterans being present. The talent was furnished by members of the company of which there was considerable variety to do turns. The company has a full membership with a waiting list.

There will be a review of the 69th N.Y. by His Eminence, the Primate of all Ireland, Michael Cardinal Logue, at the armory on Wednesday night, May 20. The invited guests include Generals Roe and Smith, the clergy of the diocese and the Honorary Corps of the regiment. The event will be among the most prominent reviews of the season, and tickets are in great demand.

Colonel Stokes, of the 23d N.Y., in order that his field and staff officers may become more proficient in horsemanship, has directed them to assemble weekly for riding lessons at the armory of Squadron C, on Bedford avenue. The order requires that the school in horsemanship shall continue until the regiment leaves for the Pine Plains maneuvers. Colonel Stokes is anxious to complete the 3d Battalion of that regiment by the muster into the state service of the 12th Company (M), which is now awaiting acceptance by the state. He went to Albany May 11 for the purpose of seeing the Adjutant General in regard to the matter. Nothing could be done in the matter, however. The delay in ordering the muster in of the new company is due to the fact that there is not sufficient funds to properly defray the expense of the new command. Company I has unanimously elected a first lieutenant in the person of 2d Lieut. M. N. Liebmann. He has been a member of the regiment for about seven years and received his present commission on Feb. 7 last. He was a member of the 3d Nebraska Regiment during the Spanish war.

After making an inspection of the Iowa National Guard, Major F. W Sibley, 2d U.S. Cav., found Co. C, 53d Regiment, Co M, 54th Regiment, and Co. M and the hospital detachment of the 55th Regiment to be excellent. Seventeen companies were found to be very good, eighteen companies good, ten companies fair, and six companies poor. Co. E, 53d Inf., and the band of the regiment is recommended to be mustered out of service.

An order has been issued by the adjutant general of Maryland designating the general staff of the militia of Maryland under the recently passed militia act. The general staff contains the same personnel as the staff of the governor. In addition, Harry M. Hutton, chief clerk to the adjutant general, is appointed assistant adjutant general of Maryland, with the rank of colonel. Colonel Hutton is the first to hold this designation, as it was created by the recently passed act. Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, has reported for duty with the organized militia of Maryland.

The 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., attended the afternoon service at the Church of the Incarnation, New York city, May 3. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William E. McCord, chaplain of the regiment. He spoke of the blessings of peace, but pointed out that they could not be enjoyed unless the nation was prepared for war.

Squadron A, of New York, attended divine service in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York city, May 3. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, who is the chaplain of the squadron. He spoke of the alliance which should be effected between the Church and all soldiers.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, in orders dated May 5, says: "The recurrence of Memorial Day, May 30, strengthens and intensifies our admiration and reverence of the brave defenders, living and dead, who fought for the preservation of the Union. Although the war drums of 1861-65 have ceased to beat and the battle flags are furled, Memorial Day, with its attendant ceremonies, conducted by the surviving heroes, recalls the storm of battle, the smoke of cannon, the rifles gleaming down the ranks of blue and gray, with all the horrors of war, supplemented by a peace which recognizes no North, no South, no East, no West, but one united country, standing as a bulwark against foreign invasion, treason and anarchy. As a mark of respect, it is therefore ordered that the National Flag be displayed May 30, 1908, at the state arsenal, state armories and Soldiers' Home at Noroton, at half-staff from sunrise until midday; at noon the flag will be hoisted to the top of the staff and remain there until sunset."

First Lieut. Robert P. Orr, of Co. D, 13th N.Y., has been unanimously elected captain of Company M. Due chiefly to dissension among former officers Company M has not enjoyed great prosperity, but it is the belief that with Captain Orr in charge it will soon be converted into one of the best companies of the regiment. Ex-Capt. George W. Johnston, who was elected captain of Company C, several weeks ago, and was later turned down by the examining board, owing to physical disability, is to make another effort to be examined.

Governor Hughes, of New York, on May 7, signed the bill providing for the new military laws of the National Guard. The principal changes were noted in our issue of May 2, page 947.

2D N.Y.—COL. JAMES W. LESTER.

Colonel Lester, 2d Regt., N.G.N.Y., whose headquarters are at Troy, in publishing a report of the ordnance officer of the regiment, says:

"The records for armory work of 1905, 1906 and 1907 have been left far in the distance, and this season's work on the armory ranges has reached higher percentages in qualifications, first strings and attendance than any year in the history of the regiment, placing the work of the regiment first of any of the military organizations of the state. The record discloses an almost unanimous effort on the part of the officers and men in every company to excel in rifle practice, thus perfecting themselves as reliable soldiers. Last year, out of a shooting strength of 907 all but twenty-three qualified on the armory ranges; this year out of a strength of 924, all but seven have qualified, nine companies having qualified 100 per cent.

"The many matches and competitions were well supported and won with better scores and percentages. The regimental team put up a splendid match and won the indoor brigade trophy for the second time by a score of several points higher than the 1907 record, the members doing excellent individual and team work.

"The commanding officer is confident that the training of the past season on the armory ranges will bring up the figure of merit of the regiment at general practice this year, especially as first string qualifications, along which line the companies have made the best progress, count one-half in computing the standing."

Colonel Lester also announces that Col. E. E. Hardin, 26th Inf., U.S.A., who commanded the 2d Regiment during the Spanish-American War, has presented to the regiment for competition in rifle practice, a trophy which will hereafter be known as the "Hardin Trophy," and which will be competed for annually by three teams, one from each of the three battalions of the regiment. Each team is to be composed of four enlisted men, one from each of the four companies of the battalion. The distances are 200, 600 yards slow fire, and 200 yards rapid fire, time limit twenty seconds for each five shots, ten shots for record. A medal will be presented to each member of a winning team which shall become his property.

INDIANA STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following is the program of matches of the Indiana State Rifle Association to be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison in July next, the exact dates of which will be announced later:

1. Peters Trophy Match.—Teams of three from any company or headquarters of the Indiana National Guard or United States Army or any rifle club affiliated with the Indiana State Rifle Association or the National Rifle Association of America. Military organizations to use the rifle with which they are armed at the time; civilian clubs may use any rifle. Ammunition, any; 200 and 600 yards, two sighting shots and ten shots for record at each range. Prizes: First, Peters Trophy, presented by the Peters Cartridge Company, to be competed for annually; second, $5; third, $3. Trophy now held by Co. D, 2d Infantry, I.N.G.

2. Members' Match.—Open to all members of the Indiana State Rifle Association and affiliated organizations who have never won this match. Any military rifle; ammunition, any; 200, 300 and 500 yards, two sighting shots and five shots for record at each range. Prize: Cup, presented by the National Rifle Association.

3. National Marksman's Reserve Match.—Open to any citizen of the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Conditions, distances and number of shots same as No. 2. Prizes: Each competitor making a total of fifty or more out of the possible seventy-five will receive the bronze button of the National Marksmans Reserve and have his name enrolled in the War Department at Washington as a national marksman.

4. Experts' Match, Special Course "C." Open to everybody. Any military rifle; any ammunition; ten record shots, without sighters, at each of the 200 and 300 yard ranges. Those who have a total of seventy or better will then fire at 500 yards, two sighters and ten record shots; all having an aggregate of 120 or more at the three ranges will then fire at 600 yards, two sighters and ten record shots, all making forty or more at this range will fire ten shots, timed fire, at 200 yards; all making twenty-five or more will make one skirmish run; those having an aggregate of 235 or more at this stage will fire at 800 yards, two sighters and ten record shots; those who make forty or more will fire at 1000 yards, two sighters and ten record shots. The highest aggregate scores will win. In the event that no competitor succeeds in going through the full course, the ones with the highest aggregate at the last stage fired will win. Prizes: First, $10; second, $5; third, $3.

5. All Comers' Off-Hand Match.—Any rifle, any ammunition; two sighting shots and ten shots for record at 200 yards. Prizes: First, $5; second, $3; third, $2.

6. All Comers' 200-yard Re-entry.—Open to everybody, any rifle, any ammunition. Unlimited re-entries; aggregate of best two scores to count. Ten shots for record at 200 yards; no sighting shots. Prizes: First, $5; second, $3; third, $2.

7. Pistol Team Match.—Open to teams of three from any company, battery or headquarters of the Indiana N.G. or U.S. Army, or club affiliated with the I.S.R.A. or N.G.A. Arms: United States Service pistol, Colt's or Smith & Wesson, caliber .38; with sights as issued to troops and not less than four pound trigger pull. Slow fire, 75 yards; timed fire, 50 yards; rapid fire, 25 yards; ten shots at each range; no sighting shots. Target "A" for slow, timed and rapid fire. Firing interval, twenty seconds for timed and eight seconds for rapid fire. Prizes: First, $5; second, $3; third, $2.

8. Re-entry Pistol Match.—Open to everybody. Arms: Any with barrel not exceeding seven inches in length and with trigger pull not less than two pounds. Ammunition, any. Unlimited re-entries; aggregate of best three scores to count. Five record shots at fifty yards, slow fire, no sighters. Prizes: First, $5; second, $3; third, $2.

All competitions will be governed by the rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. Any point not covered thereby will be decided by the Firing Regulations for Small Arms, U.S. Army. For additional information address any of the following: Major Gen. W. J. McKee, president, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lieut. Basil Middleton, secretary, Connersville, Ind.; Capt. H. W. McBride, executive officer, 1239 State Life building, Indianapolis.

FLORIDA.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, in referring to the joint coast defense exercises of 1897, in which troops from his state took part, says in part:

"Reports upon these exercises indicate that they were of considerable benefit to the state troops. The coming into close contact and association with trained men of the Regular establishment and remaining for ten days under the supervision of capable Army officers gave opportunity for learning many lessons which a purely state encampment would not have afforded. The state officers testify to the consideration which was shown them, and to the painstaking efforts of the Army officers to instruct and assist them in every way. They also express appreciation of many personal courtesies which undoubtedly did much to increase the good feeling of the officers of the state service toward those of the Regular establishment.

"In the militia the majority of the men are young. They enter the Service in time of peace, it is feared, with no very serious purpose in view, and if they do not find it attractive they will not stick. This should serve to explain any chafing at the bits which may have occurred among those who found themselves within a few miles of a large city and unable to taste its delights, because of restrictions to which they were not habitually accustomed. It is perfectly plain, however, that a majority of both officers and enlisted men fully realized the importance of the work in which they were engaged and applied themselves zealously to it."

The present organization consists of one brigade, composed of two regiments of Infantry—the 1st Infantry, consisting of a band and nine companies, with headquarters at Jacksonville, and the 2d Infantry, consisting of a band and twelve companies, with headquarters at Orlando. The total strength of the force is 1,387 officers and men.

"Under the present law of the state the organization of four companies of Coast Artillery is authorized, and it is hoped," says General Foster, "that companies may soon be formed within or near the three U.S. Coast Artillery Districts in this state."

"The Florida state troops," says the General in his interesting annual report for 1907, "are more efficient at this time, it is believed, than they have been before. Gradually, but with assured progress, the troops are approaching the higher standard which has been established for them under the national and state militia laws which have been enacted during the past few years."

MICHIGAN.

An individual and team match is authorized to be held on home ranges. Individual match open to all officers and men of the M.N.G., beginning Saturday, May 23, and continuing up to and including Monday, June 1, and on Saturday, June 6, a company team match, consiating of teams of six enlisted men from each company. Conditions and distances for both matches: Slow fire, two sighting shots and ten shots for record at 200, 300 and 500 yards. Timed fire, ten strings of five shots each at 200 yards, no sighting shots. Prizes as follows: To the company qualifying the greatest number of marksmen; to the eleven enlisted men having the highest scores; to the three officers having the highest scores.

In the annual inspection and muster of the Michigan state troops the average per cent. of attendance of the different organizations were as follows: 1st Infantry, 84; 2d Infantry, 83; 3d Infantry, 84; Co. A, Engineers, 91; 1st Detachment, Signal Corps, 88, and 2d Detachment, 81; Troop A, 83; Troop B, 84; 1st Battery, 83.

The companies in the Michigan National Guard will report in uniform under arms at their respective stations on May 30 next, and, when requested, take part in the exercises pertaining to that day which may take place at their home stations. Adjut. Gen. W. T. McGurrin has just issued a handy roster of the state forces, corrected to April 13, 1908. All the officers bear rank as provided in the National Militia bill, and the National Guard has been organized to conform therewith.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A. C. N. asks: Please send the names and scores made by pistol team at the competition in the Philippines Division referred to in G.O. 11, Feb. 17, 1908, P.D., mentioned in issue of May 2. Answer: We gave a full account on page 716, March 7, and page 728, March 14. For the official report write to the Adjutant General, Philippines Division, Manila.

T. F. H. asks: The proper position of the flag in relation to the flag pole when displayed on Decoration Day, i.e., half-mast or to the truck? This is with reference to flags displayed on building other than government or public ones. Answer: Half-mast sunrise to noon; then raised to the full until sunset.

J. B. W. asks: Has Congress made an appropriation to pay soldiers for property and clothing lost during the cyclone of Porto Rico, Aug. 8, 1899? Answer: A bill (H.R. 500) for this purpose has been introduced in Congress, but it has not yet been reported from the Military Committee. It is not expected that action will be taken upon it this session. We published this bill Dec. 7, on page 356.

CAMP DOWNES asks: Having served in the Philippine Islands from March 28, 1904, to Sept. 24, 1907, am I entitled to a badge? Answer: Much depends on where your service was. If in the Department of Mindanao, between Feb. 4, 1899, and Dec. 31, 1904, you are entitled to a Philippine campaign badge.

OLD SUBSCRIBER asks: When Admiral Chadwick expects to publish his History of the Spanish American War, now in preparation by him. Answer: Address Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, Newport, R.I.

B. F. J. asks: Whether a young man wearing glasses is qualified to take the examination for cadet in the Revenue Cutter Service. Answer: No objection if the glasses correct the error of vision.

W. P. A. asks: Can Senators, when they deem it expedient, appoint young men to either U.S. Military or Naval Academies outside of their own state? Answer: Each Congressional district and territory, District of Columbia, and Porto Rico is entitled to one cadet. Each state also two cadets at large. The appointment from a Congressional district is recommended by the Representative therefrom; from the state at

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large by the Senators of the particular state; from the United States at large and the District of Columbia by the President; from Porto Rico by the President on recommendation of the Resident Commissioner.

F. A. B. asks: Does the increased pay amendment, as agreed to for the Army, carry with it an increase in the pay of officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps? Answer: Yes. The law provides that the pay of officers and men in the Marine Corps shall be that of like grade in the Army.

OLD SUBSCRIBER asks: Certain citizens of a nearby town want to engage an Army band and offer more than the union musicians of same town have offered to play for; Army band has not bid for engagement. Citizens claim their band, which is composed of non-professional men, are not capable of furnishing the high class music desired. As pay bill is passed, can Army band accept engagement? Answer: It can not. The pay clause of the Army bill expressly provides that Army bands or members thereof shall not receive remuneration for furnishing music outside the limits of military posts when the furnishing of such music places them in competition with local civilian musicans.

D. M. S. requests decision as to whether an electrician sergeant, holding qualification as sharpshooter at date of appointment from the Infantry or Cavalry arms of the Service, continues to draw pay for same, or is it discontinued? Answer: Yes, until the end of the year in which he qualified.

Ex-SOLDIER asks: (1) I enlisted June 25, 1898, in Battery A, 1st Conn. Vol. Light Artillery, and was mustered out of the service Oct. 25, 1898, serving four months and two days in the Volunteers; am I entitled to badge for the Spanish war? (2) I enlisted in the U.S. Army, Nov. 9, 1898, and was assigned to the 13th U.S. Infantry at Fort Niagara, N.Y., where the 3d Battalion was stationed, and was assigned to Co. L of the regiment; remained here until April 20, 1899, when the whole regiment left for the Philippine Islands; arrived in Manila May 29, 1899, and participated in skirmish near Telegraph Hill and Guadalupe Ridge, June 10, 1899; engagements Cavite, Viejo, Luzon, P.I., Oct. 8, 1899; Nozalita same date, and San Francisco de Malabon, Oct. 10, 1899; landing of General Wheaton's expeditionary brigade at San Fabian, P.I., Nov. 7, 1899; engagements at Rabon river and Santo Tomas, Nov. 14, 1899, and was transferred from Co. L, 13th U.S. Inf., to 63d Co., Coast Artillery, Sept. 24, 1901, per Par. 2, S.O. 254, Hqrs. Dept. N. Luzon, Manila, P.I., Sept. 24, 1901. Am I entitled to Philippine badge? (3) I am now out of the Service; how about this longevity pay? Have I any pay coming to me for service rendered in the islands? Answer: (1) Cannot tell from your statement where or when your service was. (2) You will get a Philippine campaign badge. (3) If you think there is anything due you, file a claim with the Auditor for the War Department.

F. T. asks: What will be my pay under the new bill as a private? I was discharged Nov. 18 last, after seven years, one month and one day continuous service, for the convenience of the government. I re-enlisted four months later, that is March 20, 1908. Answer: Your present pay will be $18 a month. Your service of seven years, one month and one day entitles you to re-enlisted pay which is provided for in the new law as follows: "The former service entitling an enlisted man to re-enlisted pay under existing laws shall be counted as one enlistment period."

E. B. asks: (1) Am I entitled to an Army badge? My enlistment dates from Aug. 5, 1898, ending April 15, 1899. Served in Cuba. Answer: No. Your service in Cuba was after July 17, 1898, the limit for which the badge is given. (2) Could I be arrested for printing and distributing enclosed clipping from Times and asking the public to boycott the paper? Answer: Such action would be unsafe, unwise and uncharitable.

ENQUIRER asks whether the increase of pay for the Army became effective on date of signature of the act by the President, or if it begins July 1? Answer: At once, as the language of the bill is "that hereafter the pay * * * shall be," and does not set a specific date. The bill was signed May 11.

J. A. B. asks: (1) When will the next vacancy occur at the U.S. Military Academy from the Eighth Congressional District of New York, Hon. D. J. Riordan, M.C.? (2) The class standing of the present incumbent from this district at the last annual examination? Answer: (1) Ask your Representative in Congress. (2) The War Department will not answer this question through this channel.

C. W. G. asks: Do descendants of men who fought distinguished or otherwise in the Revolutionary War obtain pensions? Answer: No. The widow would, if there were such still living.

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS, FIRST CLASS, C.A.C.

Date of appointment, Feb. 9, 1907.

1. Thomas, William, Fort Screven, Ga.
2. Boush, Samuel, Fort Rodman, Mass.
3. File, Tobias L., Fort Miley, Cal.
4. Dennis, Jacob F., Fort DeSoto, Fla.
5. Doyle, Charles, Fort Rosecrans, Cal.
7. Armstrong, Charles J., Fort Caswell, N.C.
8. Collins, Edward, Fort Taylor.
9. McCombs, Orville K., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
10. Gallagher, Timothy, Fort Strong, Mass.
11. Hines, John T., Fort Greble, R.I.
12. Ernst, John J., Fort Mansfield, R.I.
13. Harrison, William D., Fort Casey, Wash.
14. Johnson, Edward, Fort Caswell, N.C.
16. Bottcher, Frederick, Fort Baker, Cal.
17. Slusser, Walter F., Presidio, Cal.
18. Lewis, James M., Fort Schuyler, N.Y.
19. Burkhart, Frank E., Fort Constitution, N.H.
20. Bridgens, Samuel O., Presidio, Cal.
22. May, Hugo.
23. Krauth, Ernst, Fort Stevens, Ore.
24. Weikel, Fred A., Fort Standish, Mass.
25. Hammond, Hardy S., Fort Warren, R.I.
26. Cooper, William F., Fort Barrancas, Fla.
27. Lampp, Mark T., Fort Monroe, Va.
29. Burpo, George, Fort Andrews, Mass.
30. Roberson, Luke B., Fort Monroe, Va.
32. Singleton, Ashford C., Fort Hunt, Va.
34. Shelby, William H., Fort Stevens, Ore.
36. Leary, John T., Fort Hancock, N.J.
37. Carr, Amos J., Fort Williams, Me.
38. Morris, Walter J., Fort Hancock, N.J.
40. May, Theodore J., Fort Preble, Me.
41. Hodgman, Samuel W., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Date of appointment, Dec. 23, 1907.

42. Brodie, Charles A., Fort Howard, Md.
43. Waterworth, William, Fort Strong, Mass.
45. Huebner, Julius E., Fort Heath, Mass.
46. Wise, Harry L., Fort Pickens, Fla.
47. Bergbom, Andrew J., Fort Morgan, Ala.
49. Deuel, Frank L., Fort Adams, R.I.
50. McCann, William P., Fort St. Philip, La.
51. Doran, Frank, Fort Totten, N.Y.
52. Row, Jacob M., Fort Totten, N.Y.
53. McSweeney, John E., Fort McKinley, Me.
54. Allen, Walter F., Fort Worden, Wash.
55. Baldwin, Ellis, Philippines.
57. David, Leon H., Philippines.
59. Twyman, Joseph, Fort Revere, Mass.
60. Scholl, Henry, Fort Totten, N.Y.
61. Normandin, Alfred, jr., Fort Greble, R.I.
62. Courtney, Robert R., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
63. Durham, Oscar, Fort McRee, Fla.
64. Zorn, Joseph F., Philippines.
65. Diffenbaugh, Harry, Fort Pickens, Fla.
66. Hardy, William, Philippines.
67. Hodges, James F., Fort DuPont, Del.
68. Montgomery, Irvin O., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
69. Guelff, Louis, Fort Terry, N.Y.
70. Mills, Byron H., Washington, D.C.
71. Rothenberg, Marton, Fort Moultrie, S.C.
72. Boichot, Francis, Fort Rosecrans, Cal.
73. Lake, Victor A., Fort Baker, Cal.
74. Muzzy, George F., Presidio, Cal.

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS, SECOND CLASS, C.A.C.

Date of appointment, June 26, 1907.

1. Templeton, Thaddeus H., Fort Armistead, Md.
2. Whitehead, Edward J., Presidio, Cal.
3. Lichanski, Casimir, Fort Stevens, Ore.
4. Yarbrough, Roy E., Fort Taylor.
5. Werner, Frederick, Fort Casey, Wash.
6. King, Charles C., Fort Worden, Wash.
7. Nichols, Otto B., Fort Worden, Wash.
8. Sullivan, James A., Fort Worden, Wash.

Date of appointment Oct. 5, 1907.

9. Russell, Charles T., Fort Banks, Mass.
10. Easterbrook, Charles A., Fort Andrews, Mass.
11. Mahoney, John J., Fort Michie, N.Y.
12. Kyle, Robert H., Fort Dade, Fla.
13. Mortimer, Samuel B., Fort Fremont, S.C.
14. Houser, Arthur A., Fort Mott, N.J.

Date of appointment, Oct. 28, 1907.

15. Kehoe, Bernard, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
16. Mitchell, William, Fort Smallwood, Md.
17. Green, Oscar L., Fort Ward, Wash.

Master Gunners, Coast Artillery Corps.

Date of appointment, March 2, 1907.

1. Forbing, Frank J., Fort Totten, N.Y.
2. Meece, George D., Fort DuPont, Del.
3. Leister, John R., Fort Adams, R.I.
4. Webb, Ballard E., Fort Monroe, Va.
5. Kishler, Claude L., Fort Monroe, Va.
6. Pixley, John A., Fort Banks, Mass.
7. Feehley, Edward E., Fort Howard, Md.
8. Thompson, Edward P., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
9. Forbes, Edwin C., Presidio, Cal.
10. Taliaferro, Lucien H., Philippines.
11. Cooke, William E., Fort Stevens, Ore.
12. Kuhn, Edward C., Fort Williams, Me.
13. Underwood, Andrew J., Fort Constitution, N.H.
14. Hemker, Joseph, Fort Totten, N.Y.
15. Crosby, George J., Washington, D.C.
16. Laughlin, Edward, Philippines.
17. Hankins, William E., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.
18. Steffey, John F., Fort Worden, Wash.
19. LaFonte, Arthur J., Fort Caswell, N.C.
20. Hall, Edmund P., Fort Dade, Fla.
21. Neumann, Henry J., Presidio, Cal.

Date of appointment, July 3, 1907.

22. Nelson, Paul R., Philippines.
23. Smith, Alfred L., Office of Chief of Artillery.
24. Marshall, Otta, Fort Monroe, Va.
25. Jones, Ralph E., Fort Barrancas, Fla.
26. Wainer, Max R., Fort Caswell, N.C.
27. Verbeck, Hugo A., Presidio, Cal.
28. Taute, Carl M., Fort Morgan, Ala.
29. Leonard, Merle C., Fort Monroe, Va.
30. Wilson, Richard E., Aug. 13, 1907, Fort Moultrie, S.C.

Date of appointment, Sept. 20, 1907.

31. McCartney, Edward E., Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Screven, Ga.
32. Overheiser, Franklin, Jan. 2, 1908, Fort Banks, Mass.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 12, 1908.

The class of '93, U.S.N.A., held its first reunion Saturday. The following graduates were in attendance: Procter, Trench, Ward, Price, Nutting, Ryan, Campbell, Doddridge, Brady, Montgomery, Peugent and Powelson. After paying their respects to the Superintendent and Commandant and visiting the new buildings, the class took luncheon with Lieut. Comdr. J. P. J. Ryan at the officers' mess and then witnessed the baseball game. In the evening the class gave a dinner at the New Willard Hotel in Washington.

The Navy Department at Washington has received a report from Capt. Charles J. Badger, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, showing that fifty-four midshipmen have been physically disqualified as a result of the recent examinations for promotion. No definite action has yet been taken, but in the case of the thirteen members of the first class in the list, diplomas will be given if the mental examination is passed, but if the physical ailment is not eliminated in two years their resignations will be compulsory. Defective vision is the most common ailment.

The Lucky Bag of 1908 will probably be issued by the first of next week, at least by the last of the week. No comments are necessary, says the Naval Academy Bulletin; the Bag will speak for itself.

It is expected that the Naval Academy chapel, the handsome, imposing building of the new group, will be formally dedicated for services of the midshipmen on some Sunday this month, probably Sunday, May 17. On this occasion there will also be special music on the new pipe organ, recently purchased and installed in the chapel. Mr. C. E. Jenkins, of New York, addressed the Naval Academy Y.M.C.A. Sunday evening at Recreation Hall.

Recently a party of Bostonians visited Annapolis and expressed surprise that the casket containing the body of John Paul Jones was not situated amid more pretentious surroundings and was not marked by a suitable memorial tablet. Evidently the visitors did not know that the casket is resting in Memorial Hall only temporarily, and that the delay in placing it in the crypt which is to be the central object of the magnificent new chapel, was caused solely because Congress did not pass the appropriation for its construction until last session. Under these circumstances the complaint which has been raised by some of the sensational newspapers is regarded as ridiculous. The body is at present in a temporary resting place in Memorial Hall, the quarters of the midshipmen and the main building of the Academy group.

Col. O. L. Hein, U.S.A., retired, is at Carvel Hall, visiting his son, a midshipman at the Naval Academy. Col. and Mrs. C. A. H. McCauley, U.S.A., from Governors Island, N.Y., recently visited their son, Midshipman T. L. McCauley, Naval Academy.

Jack McMasters, coach and trainer of the Naval Academy, will be through with his work by June 5. It is not known where he will go, as he has no other engagement after that date.

The hop at the Naval Academy Saturday night, one of the regular schedule, was a large affair and was held in the gymnasium, formerly the new boathouse. Mrs. Hoogewerff, wife of Comdr. J. A. Hoogewerff, U.S.N., received with Midshipman A. H. Vanderhoof, of the first class. The barn dance, which the midshipmen learned while on the cruise last summer, at Bath, Me., was introduced again Saturday night. Many have learned the dance, but few gracefully.

The following additional candidates, having passed both the mental and physical examinations, were admitted into the Naval Academy on Saturday, as midshipmen of the new fourth class: Davis DeTreville, Houston, Texas; Earl F. Leahy, Marshfield, Wis.; Roy Pfaff, Anadarko, Okla.; Marion P. Tisdale, Slayton, Minn.; Ray H. Wakeman, Wathena, Kas.; Ellis M. Zacharias, Jacksonville, Fla.; R. A. Lavender, Richmond, Ia., and L. H. Black, Alexandria, N.Y.

Mrs. Andrew T. Graham, wife of Lieutenant Graham, U.S.N., is now in Philadelphia. Mrs. Craven, mother of Mrs. Theodore Johnson, who has been quite ill at her daughter's residence, is better. The Misses Paintor, of Baltimore, were here for the hop Saturday night, the guests of Midshipman Rhinehart, of the first class.

Saturday, May 9, was a day of athletic and other contests. The rifle team of the Naval Academy was given the closest kind of a rub Saturday afternoon by a team of officers of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and only succeeded in winning by the narrow margin of 2392 points to 2339. Firing was at 200, 300 and 600 yards (ordinary fire), and 200 and 300 yards rapid fire. The midshipmen won by their average excellence at all ranges and styles of fire. In all except the 200 (rapid fire) the midshipmen were slightly ahead, though the aggregate individual scores of two of the visitors were ahead of the best performance of any midshipman. Lieut. Colonel Reichelderfer had the high score, 214 points, getting 42 or better at all ranges. Captain Summers was next with 213 points, which included a score of 49 at 300 yards, ordinary fire. The teams were:

Naval Academy—Lee, Brandt (H. T.), Smith, Gunther, Davis, Mailley, Heiberg, Wilson, Porter, Stark, Bradley, Denny.

District of Columbia National Guard—Heidenreich, Coakson, Summers, Holt, Reichelderfer, Farrow, Caldwell, Putnam, Alderman, Harvey, Young, Leizear.

In a field and track meet between the Naval Academy and Columbia here Saturday afternoon the midshipmen won by 78 points to 39. Columbia took but three firsts of the thirteen events and tied in one other—the high jump. However, the events were finely contested as a rule and the meet was an interesting one. For the visitors, Captain Zink took first place in the quarter mile, Hoyns in the mile and Babcock in the pole vault, while Ryan tied with Northcroft in the high jump. Three Academy records were broken. In the two mile run, Carmichael did 10.8 3-5, the former record being 10.19. He led from the start, but was nearly caught at the finish by Hall, of Columbia. There was also a beautiful finish in the half mile between Emmett and Hoyns, and all of the dashes were spiritedly contested. In the hammer throw Le Bourgeois did 121 feet 3 inches against the previous record of 119 feet 3-4 inch, and in the broad jump Donelson brought the record from 21 feet 3 inches to 21 feet 8 inches. The summary was:

Two hundred and twenty-yard hurdle—Burg, Navy; Hein, Navy; Murray, Columbia; 26 3-5 secs. Mile run—Hoyns, C.; Rankin, N.; Sanders, C.; 4 min. 32 secs. 440-yard run—Zink, C.; J. H. Smith, N.; Strother, N.; 52 1-5 secs. 100-yard dash—Carey, N.; Burg, N.; Kimbel, C.; 10 secs. 120-yard hurdle—Shafroth, N.; Davis, N.; Graham, C.; 16 1-5 secs. Two mile run—Carmichael, N.; Hall, C.; M. D. Smith, C.; 10 min. 8 3-5 secs. 220-yard dash—Carey, N.; Burg, N.; Kimbel, C.; 23 2-5 secs. Half mile run—Emmett, N.; Zink, C.; Hoyns, C.; 2 min. 2 3-5 secs. Hammer throw—LeBourgeois, N.; Northcroft, N.; Pollock, C.; 121 feet 3 ins. Shot put—Northcroft, N.; Grassi, C.; Ryan, C.; 37 feet 10 ins. Broad jump—Donelson, N.; Norton, N.; Gaebelein, C.; 21 feet 8 ins. High jump—Northcroft, N., and Ryan, C., tie for first; Ware, third; 5 feet 6 1-2 ins. Pole vault—Babcock, C.; Roberts, N.; Stevenson, N.; 10 feet.

The "buoy" race for the Thompson trophy has been concluded at the Naval Academy. The race is a fine test of seamanship in the handling of small boats, and the winner is presented with a pair of binoculars, given by Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York. In the race on Saturday, Midshipman Howard H. J. Benson, son of Commandant W. S. Benson, picked up the largest number of the buoys, but as there is a claim of foul against him, the decision has not been made. Midshipman Henry G. Cooper, jr., was second. Both are members of the second class. The contest had been going on for several days, and crews from the different classes endenvored to pick up the floating buoys from different kinds of small craft. The crew composed of second classmen was the winner of this contest, and the members of the winning crew were allowed to pick crews of their own and sail for the individual championship and the possession of the trophy, on Saturday. Midshipman Benson's winning of the individual trophy is conditioned upon the decision as to the alleged foul.

The Navy first crew won from the Columbia 'Varsity here Saturday afternoon in a spirited and exciting contest. Evenly matched in skill and stamina and little difference in weight, the crews alternated in the lead down the whole course and the winners forged a few feet ahead just at the last, after

what appeared to be the final spurt of the visitors. The official time was given as 10 minutes 23 1-5 seconds, and that of Columbia only a fifth of a second slower. The race was a four-cornered one, the second crews of the two institutions starting at the same time, but it soon developed into two races, the crews finding a real contest only with the eights of their own athletic standard. The second Navy crew came in about six lengths behind the Columbia 'Varsity, the time being 10 minutes 45 1-5 seconds. The Columbia seconds were a trifle over a length to the rear, the time being 10 minutes 49 1-5 seconds.

Georgetown played in its old time form Saturday afternoon and won from the midshipmen three runs to one. The visitors did by far the greater part of the hitting, getting seven clean ones, while Devine, of Georgetown, held the midshipmen to one hit—a triple by Gillam in the last inning, the only extra inning of the game. The Navy scored its only run in the fourth inning on the only errors made by the visitors. They scored but one hit, Gillam's triple in the ninth, which he tried to stretch into a homer, but was thrown out at the plate by Schlafly. Devine pitched a great game for Georgetown and came within an ace of getting a no-hit game to his credit. He also struck out six Navy batsmen and made but one gift of a base. The Navy nine were: Bacon, 2b.; Gillam, s.s.; Wilson, 3b.; Stiles, 1b.; Lange, l.f.; Dague, r.f.; Jones, c.f.; Hambsch, c.; Lanphier, p.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 7, 1908.

There is just one thought in the minds of all Californians to-day, just one theme on every tongue, and that is the glorious arrival of the fleet. For the Atlantic Fleet has come into its own, and no matter on what broad seas she may sail in the future, no matter how cordial the welcome that she may receive in the ports at which she may call, there will be none to surpass that which San Francisco and her neighboring cities extended to the great armada as it swept through the Golden Gate at 12:23 p.m. on that memorable 6th of May.

Last night, while the officers of the fleet and the cream of San Francisco society danced the hours away at the Fairmont in the opening ball and reception given in honor of the visitors, Rear Admiral Evans rested with his family. Many of the yard people, all of whom went down to witness the arrival of the fleet, remained in the city for the ball last evening, and many also are planning to participate in all the affairs that have been arranged for the coming ten days. Among those at the ball of last evening were: Capt. Thomas S. Phelps, Miss Eleanor Phelps, Miss Mattie Milton, Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mrs. John T. Myers, Mrs. Richard M. Cutts and a score of others.

Mrs. Chauncey Thomas left on Friday last for San Francisco to await the arrival of the Maryland, of which Captain Thomas is the commanding officer. She has been spending a couple of weeks at Mare Island, a guest at the home of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus C. Persons. She is occupying apartments at the Fairmont during the stay of the fleet in San Francisco. Mrs. George E. Gelm, accompanied by her small child, also left on Friday for San Francisco after having spent the winter at the Hotel St. Vincent. She is now staying at the Yorke, where she will remain for the next few months, probably until the Maryland, to which Lieutenant Gelm is attached, comes to Mare Island the first of July for a forty days' stay to permit of the fire control system being installed.

Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood was a visitor to the yard on Monday, spending the day here as a guest at the home of Paymr. and Mrs. William T. Wallace. Mrs. Underwood has been at Bremerton during the stay there of the Colorado, which Captain Underwood commands, but is now at the Dorchester in San Francisco, for an indefinite stay. Mrs. Sloan Danenhower has arrived from the East, and is occupying apartments at the Hotel Stewart in San Francisco.

Capt. Eduardo Hidalgo entertained the senior Army and Navy officers of San Francisco and vicinity at dinner aboard the Peruvian cruiser, Almirante Grau, on Friday evening last. Miss Edna Orr, of Berkeley, who is to be one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Kitty Kutz, of Oakland, and Lieut. Arthur P. Crist, U.S.M.C., on Saturday evening next, was the hostess at a delightful luncheon during the past week in honor of this much feted bride to be. The affair was given at the Key Route Inn, and the table decorations were most unique, consisting of Teddy bears, dressed in the uniforms of the Army and Navy, and many American flags. Miss Orr's guests were Miss Kutz, Miss Gertrude Russell, Miss Helen Dorin, Miss Evelyn Hussey, Miss Anita Thompson, Miss Eleanor Phelps, Mrs. Louis McDermott, Mrs. Wallace Bertholf, Miss Norma Castle and Mrs. Will de Fremery.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne entertained at dinner recently aboard the Charleston in honor of Capt. Eduardo Hidalgo. Great masses of American beauty roses graced the table, and the place cards were elaborately engraved in gold. Those invited to meet the distinguished visitor were Gen. Frederic Funston, Lieut. Hornsby Evans, Lieutenant Leon, Captain Beatty, Comdr. James H. Glennon, Lieut. Commander Russell and Lieut. Constein Grau.

Paymr. and Mrs. Brainard M. Dobson have taken apartments at the Archibald in Vallejo. The former is attached to the Glacier. Lieut. Emory Smith has returned to San Francisco after an absence of several years, during which time he has been stationed at Fort Sam Houston, and is being warmly welcomed back to the coast.

The torpedoboats Fox and Davis and the destroyers Perry, Preble and Farragut left the yard on Monday to join in the general festivities in San Francisco. Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Whiting and Miss Laura Farnsworth have returned to their Berkeley home after a several days' visit to Del Monte. Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Fletcher and son, a recent West Point graduate, have also been spending a few days at Del Monte. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson have arrived from the East and taken apartments at the St. Vincent until their quarters in the yard are ready for them. Commander Anderson comes to the yard as ordnance officer. Mrs. Burt F. Jenness is registered at the St. Vincent, awaiting the arrival of P.A. Surgeon Jenness, of the Glacier. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leo D. Miner entertained at dinner during the past week, Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr and Miss Ada Richards being among their guests. Secretary of the Navy Metcalf and Mrs. Metcalf entertained a party of friends aboard the Yorktown on Wednesday, when a luncheon preceded the arrival of the fleet.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 11, 1908.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Murphy spent Tuesday in Kansas City. They are at present the guests of Lieutenant Murphy's sister, Mrs. Richard Springe, of the city. Major Boughton is the grand exalted ruler of the Elks' lodge in the city. Capt. Garrison McCaskey, of Fort Douglas, Utah, was the guest of friends here Monday, en route to Hot Springs.

Mrs. G. D. Moore was the hostess Wednesday afternoon at a charming card party at which about forty guests were present. Bridge was played from ten tables. The rooms were beautifully decorated with spring blossoms and a dainty course luncheon was served. Capt. Charles E. Stodter was in Topeka Sunday, the guest of Major and Mrs. Alvarado M. Fuller, who are entertaining Mrs. Stodter. Mrs. Albert W. Knowles gave a most attractive luncheon at her home, 319 Topeka avenue, Topeka, Thursday, for Mrs. Charles Stodter, of Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. A. B. Warfield is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dougherty, of Miami street.

The 3d Battalion of Engineers have constructed a pontoon bridge across the western portion of Merritt Lake, which adds greatly to its romantic effect by moonlight. It also provides resting places for those lovers of the hook and line, and no less than twenty-five soldiers can be seen there any evening.

Major Gen. Charles B. Hall, retired, expects to leave in a short time for Washington. The General and the Misses Hall will also visit for some time in Maine before going abroad. Their furniture is now being packed for shipment. Lieut. Agard H. Bailey, recently graduated from the Military Academy, has arrived here and joined the 13th Infantry, and has been assigned to Co. F. Capt. Douglas McCaskey, 21st Inf., now stationed at Fort Logan, was a guest here Tuesday. Miss Merry Mason has returned to Platte City after a visit with Capt. and Mrs. Park Howell. Lieut. J. H. Earle left Tuesday evening to visit relatives in South Carolina.

Lieut. J. H. Ware was the host at a most delightful dinner Saturday night. At a regular session of the Army Lodge of Perfection, at the Masonic hall Monday evening, six Masons of the Royal Arch of Solomon were advanced to the fourteenth, or the Degree of Perfection. Among them was Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen. During the ceremony a musical program was rendered by Mrs. D. H. Boughton, Mrs. Snyder, Mr. George Boughton, Mrs. Klade, Miss Dudley and Miss Barker. Refreshments were served later.

Mrs. W. N. Hughes, jr., was the hostess Thursday afternoon at an especially delightful reception. Apple blossoms, lilacs and other spring flowers made an attractive decoration. Mrs. Walton Holmes, of Kansas City; Mrs. C. McK. Saltzman and Mrs. Hughes greeted the guests; punch was served by Mrs. William Mitchell; Mrs. C. B. Humphrey poured tea and Mrs. L. S. Morey served ices. Further assisting the hostess were Mrs. G. C. Marshall, Mrs. B. D. Foulois, Mrs. Campbell King and Mrs. A. S. Cowan. Mrs. George E. Kumpe was among the guests at a luncheon given by Miss Stella McGonigle at her home in the city on Thursday. Mrs. A. B. Warfield was the honor guest at the Thursday bridge club, entertained by Miss May Hannon last week.

Capt. and Mrs. McClintock entertained a number of guests with a delightful dinner party Thursday evening. The table adornments were in yellow chrysanthemums. Covers were laid for Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Dade, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Young, Captain Bridges, Lieutenant Fonda, Lieut. J. H. Ware and Capt. and Mrs. McClintock. Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, of Oklahoma, entertained Miss A. L. Bartlett, Miss Adele Bartlett and Mr. James Brownell at a theater party at the Orpheum Theater in Kansas City Thursday evening, followed by a dinner at the Baltimore. Paul Gilmore, who is playing at the Grand, in Kansas City, this week, in George V. Hobart's automobile comedy, was the guest Friday of the officers here. Friday night was "post" night at the Grand, the officers occupying boxes.

Mr. C. Morris Robinson, of Philadelphia, Pa., was the guest this week of Chaplain H. Percy Silver, his cousin. Miss Garth, who has been the guest for some time of Capt. and Mrs. M. F. Steele, left Tuesday for her home in Huntsville, Ala. Lieut. W. L. Patterson entertained Mr. Paul Gilmore at luncheon Friday. Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller entertained guests at dinner Thursday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Loving gave a delightful card party Wednesday. Col. R. H. R. Loughborough and daughter, Mrs. Marie Snyder, were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner Wednesday night, when covers were laid for twelve. Capt. John McClintock and mother gave a delightful dinner Thursday to eight of their friends.

The ladies' guild have presented to the chapel a set of altar cloths, made of fine white material and hand worked with gold thread. They will replace the old purple cloths which have been in use for years.

Battery C, 5th F.A., and a detachment of Cavalry returned here Friday from a practice March. At Highland, Kas., they participated in the big railroad celebration. The men report that they never received more royal treatment than from the Kansas people. At Highland the troops gave a street parade and were received by Governor Hoch. The battery gave an exhibition drill, followed by a bareback monkey drill by Troop I, 13th Cav. Thousands of people flocked from the neighboring towns to Highland. At Atchison the men were given a reception and ball by the ladies of that town.

Col. Ezra B. Fuller entertained with a stag dinner Thursday evening in compliment to Gen. Charles B. Hall. Other guests were Colonel Loughborough, Major Morrison, Major Boughton, Captain Booth, Lieutenants Fitch and Patterson. Mrs. R. L. Collins entertained Saturday afternoon with a charming tea in compliment to Miss Robinson, of Philadelphia. An attractive color scheme of red and green was effectively carried out with carnations, smilax and ferns. Mrs. Collins was assisted in receiving by Miss Robinson and Mrs. Tenney Ross. The punch table was presided over by Mrs. Park Howell, and coffee was served by Mrs. R. E. Beebe. Mrs. J. C. Raymond and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller served ices, assisted by Miss Baird, Miss McNeely and the Misses Eva and Maud Roth, of the city.

Major and Mrs. D. H. Boughton are entertaining their niece, Miss Sweitzer, of Omaha, Neb. Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton, of Kansas City, and Mrs. Langford, of Illinois, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Clinton for the post hop Friday evening. Miss Calla Cuttell, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. A. White, has returned to her home in Topeka. Capt. Jens Bugge was the host at a beautiful dinner Friday evening previous to the hop. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. H. A. White, Capt. and Mrs. G. D. Moore, Miss Lucia Hunting, Miss Calla Cutell and Lieut. C. F. Cox. The following enjoyed a box party to see Paul Gilmore in "The Wheel of Love" Saturday evening in Kansas City: Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Booth, Capt. and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. White, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Saxton, Capt. and Mrs. G. F. Baltzell and Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Wildman.

The Engineers' baseball team defeated the local Y.M.C.A. Saturday afternoon by a score of 15 to 7.

NOTES FROM CARDENAS.

Cardenas, Cuba, May 3, 1908.

On April 28 the first of a series of field day events, preparatory to the department athletic meet, in Havana, the first week in July, was held at this station. The events and winners were: 100-yard dash, Private Rumine, Co. I, 13 secs.; tug-of-war, preliminary, Co. M defeated Co. I, and Co. L defeated Co. K; running broad jump, Private Rumine, Co. I, 15 ft. 8 3-4 ins.; 220-yard dash, Private Schertz, Co. L, 30 secs.; sack race, Private Brown, Co. L; three-legged race, Private Rumine and Musician Todd, Co. I; tug-of-war, semi-final, Co. L defeated Co. M; obstacle race, Private White, Co. K, 56 secs.; relay race, Co. I, 56 secs; tug-of-war, final, Co. L defeated the band; wall scaling, Co. M, 36 secs. Unquestionably the slow time made was due, in some measure, to the conditions of the track, very heavy from the recent rains. Another element is the fact it is next to impossible to secure proper athletic wearing apparel, conducive to speed, or comfort. Also with the present warm weather and the rain so constant, what with the daily athletic drills and other drills, very little general interest is manifested in special individual training for any of the events. Co. M is the only one whose entrees were voluntary. There is some splendid athletic material in the battalion were conditions such as to bring it out.

In the meet of April 28 Co. I carried off the honors of the day as an organization, Private Rumine, of Co. I, easily excelling all others in all around ability, and giving promise of a first-class all around athlete.

The department competition, rifle and pistol, is now on at Camaguey. The 3d battalion has sent Lieutenant Rutherford, Sergeant Smithey, Co. I, Sergeant Hart, Co. L, Sergeant Curtis, Co. K, and Private Weinspach, Co. M, as representatives in the competition.

The infant child of Lieut. and Mrs. Overholzer has been in the city hospital for the past ten days, and although seriously ill, there has been a disappearance of the fever and a slight rally for the better. Mrs. Prescott, wife of Captain Prescott, Co. K, has been quite ill for several days.

The battalion and regiment have recently lost two old members by reason of retirement. Co. K lost Sergeant Burman; top sergeant, the first of the month. His first enlistment was in 1870, and for fourteen years he has been with the 5th Infantry. Provost Sergt. John Reed was also retired on April 28, after a continuous service with the 5th Infantry of twenty years. At the time of his retirement he was regimental color sergeant, and provost sergeant of the post. He belonged to the old school of the Army, and his genial and kindly presence will be missed by many.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., May 12, 1908.

In a severe shower of rain, promptly at one o'clock in the afternoon of May 7, the protected cruiser North Carolina went into commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The new vessel will leave very soon for her shake-down cruise and then return to this yard for final alterations and completion of minor details. All her complement of officers have not as yet reported for duty on the vessel. Capt. W. A. Marshall is in command of the new warship.

Capt. Hiram I. Bearss, U.S.M.C., reported for duty last week at the Marine Barracks and has taken up his residence in officers' quarters 3. Mrs. Bearss and child were expected to arrive the latter part of this week.

Paymr. Leon N. Wertenbaker, U.S.N., entertained a number of friends at a dinner party on board the U.S.S. Franklin on May 8. Among those present were Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe,



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For Graduation and Commencement Dresses

Embracing a very choice and complete collection of suitable fabrics.

French and Alpine Lawns } at 40c., 50c.,
Chiffon and Yarn Mercerized Batiste } 60c., 75c., to $1.50 per yd.

Persian Lawns at 20c., 25c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 60c., to $1.00.

India Mulls at 50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.20.

Silk Mulls and Air Line Cloth, 75c., 95c., $1.25.

Organdies and Swisses, 50c., 60c., 75c., $1.00.

Sheer Handkerchief Linens, 50c., 60c., 75c., $1.00 to 10.00 per yd., in the different weights and widths.

Fine Hand Loom Embroidered French Batiste and Plumetis at 85c., $1.10, 1.25 to 2.50.

St. Gall Swisses, 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., to $1.75.

Sheer Embroidered French Handkerchief Linen at $1.00, 1.35, 1.50 to 3.50. In a variety of dots, plain and fancy stripes, Jacquard Figures and Conventional Floral designs, many of which are confined to us.

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Paymr. and Mrs. Hagner, Paymr. W. G. Neill, Lieut. R. A. Abernathy, Drs. Rhoades, Miller and Campbell.

A launch from the U.S.S. Franklin took a party of people to the Dismal Swamp on Sunday last. The party went as far as Lake Drummond and then returned. On the trip two black bear cubs were captured and are now in captivity as mascots on board the Franklin. Among those in the party were: Lieut. and Mrs. Oliver, Lieut. and Mrs. Bishop, Miss Ethel Reynolds, Miss Hattie Page, Lieutenant Abernathy, and Messrs. Reynolds and Norton Webb.

The launching of the new tug Patuxent will take place at the navy yard on Saturday morning at nine o'clock.

Mrs. Robert Gatewood has returned to her home in Norfolk, having been on a visit to her son, Surg. James D. Gatewood, U.S.N., who is stationed in Washington, D.C. Lieut. Elias R. Beadle, U.S.M.C., wife and child have taken apartments at the Waverly on Court street in Portsmouth. Lieutenant Beadle is on duty at the barracks here.

The officers of the navy yard defeated the officers of the training station at baseball last Saturday afternoon by a score of twelve to ten. An enlisted man caught for each team, but all the other players were commissioned officers. The game was very amusing.

The regular Saturday night hop at the navy yard was attended by an unusually large crowd of dancers, over two hundred people. Mrs. D. D. V. Stuart, wife of Captain Stuart, captain of the yard, received the guests. Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham were "at home" this afternoon and many friends paid their respects to the new arrivals. Miss Eleanor Heywood, who has been visiting Ensign and Mrs. Heywood at their home in Norfolk, returned to her home in Elizabeth, N.J., last Saturday. Mrs. Miller, wife of Asst. Surg. J. T. Miller, who is attached to the North Carolina, and her daughter, are registered at the Monroe Hotel in Portsmouth. The U.S.N.A. Brutus has been placed in ordinary at this yard. Work is progressing on the strengthening of the base foundation for the new wireless tower being erected in the navy yard.

Lieutenants Dickson and Waller, U.S.M.C., left last Friday for New York, where they take passage for duty in the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., May 8, 1908.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans came to Monterey Tuesday, hoisted his flag on the Connecticut, assumed command of the Atlantic Fleet and steamed away to lead the greatest naval fleet of the age into San Francisco bay. Admiral Evans made the trip in the private car Sacramento. He was accompanied by his son, Lieutenant Evans, Flag Lieutenant Train, and Dr. McDonald.

Mrs. Lucius Green and Mrs. Ethel Forrester Campbell, of Berkeley, have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. William B. Graham during the visit of the fleet and were present at the ball given at the officers' Club Friday night and that one at Del Monte on Saturday. Mrs. W. B. Graham entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner Friday night in honor of her guests, Mrs. Green and Mrs. Campbell. Mrs. A. R. Officer entertained at a dinner at Del Monte Friday night in honor of Miss K. Creary. Those present were Miss K. Creary, Dr. Jones, Captain Creary, Captain Pierson, Midshipmen Maxfield and Perkins. The latter named officers were from the Illinois. Captain Creary has been visiting his mother and sister for the week end. He brought down Dr. Jones from the U.S.A.T. Buford also, for a short stay.

Mrs. Hannigan has had as her guest during the week Miss Keys, of Berkeley. She returned last Friday. Mrs. Lewis, wife of Captain Lewis, has returned to the post after an extended visit in the East. Captain Lewis is shortly to relieve Captain Nance at the University of California as military instructor. Capt. Julius Penn, of Washington, has been a recent visitor in the post, dividing his visit between Capt. Edwin M. Lewis and Capt. W. Creary.

Little Miss Ann Webster celebrated her fourth birthday by a party Thursday afternoon. The color scheme was blue, and during the afternoon delicious chocolate and vanilla ice-cream, cake and candy were served. One of the prettiest features was the May pole. Those who enjoyed the little girl's hospitality were: Jimmie Petty, "Bill" Boveen, Frances Estes, John DeWitt, Ruth Ahrends, Babara Curtis, Laura Keys and Carol Hannigan, Charles and Billy Chapman and Phillis Pulliam.

Mrs. Tomlinson has gone to San Francisco for a week, to be present at the fleet's festivities. Mrs. McIver returned to the city with her mother and sister, but is expected to return to-night, Friday.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., May 3, 1908.

Worden's record at baseball so far this season is not one to be proud of, but in justice to victors their defeat must be chronicled. On Saturday our nine was defeated by the Casey team on the Casey grounds, the final score being 8 to 2. The Worden nine is composed of good material, but they have had but little team work, and if they do not become discouraged before they accomplish this, they will yet be successful.

Col. and Mrs. Cummins, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Miss Reed, Miss Abbott and Lieutenant Williford were among those from the post who attended the musical given by the Presbyterian church on April 26. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins entertained Major and Mrs. Barroll, Mr. and Mrs. Strong at an elegant dinner on Saturday evening. Among the dinners that have been given for Mrs. Cummins since her arrival in the garrison, was a delightful one on Monday evening, Mrs. Porter being the hostess. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. Cummins, Miss Cummins, Lieutenant Burt, Dr. and Mrs. Porter.

Lieut. C. C. Burt has returned from a short leave spent in Seattle. Captains Newton, Hilton and Edwards left on Monday for Fort Ward, where they will form a gunners' board and examine the soldiers at that station.

Mrs. Albert S. Cummins has organized an afternoon bridge club, composed of ladies in this garrison, and the first meeting was held at Mrs. Cummins's attractive home on Wednesday. There are to be no prizes, and the refreshments are to be limited, but if each meeting proves as successful as the initial one, there are many delightful afternoons in store for the ladies. Those who enjoyed Mrs. Cummins's hospitality were: Mrs. Barrell, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Masteller, Miss Abbott and Mrs. Porter.

The transport Dix arrived in Seattle on April 27 from Manila via Honolulu, and will remain in port until the first week in May, when she is due to return to the Orient. Among the passengers from Manila were Major H. J. Gallagher, the new subsistence officer for Seattle, accompanied by his wife and two children. Major Gallagher will assume charge of his office immediately, it having been under the control of Major Wood, pending Major Gallagher's arrival.

The Benedict Club, of Port Townsend, gave its annual post Lenten dance on Wednesday evening at the Red Men's Hall. It was well attended by both the young people from Townsend and from Fort Worden, including Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Miss Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. Metler, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Miss Cummins, Captain Buckey, Lieutenants Vose, Burt, Peterson and Williford.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 11, 1908.

Lieut. and Mrs. George E. Turner arrived here last Friday from San Francisco, and are visiting Lieutenant Turner's mother, Mrs. Turner, and his brother, Capt. G. Soulard Turner, 7th Inf. Mrs. Pope, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker, expects to leave the early part of the week for St. Paul, Minn.

A public celebration of the forty-seventh anniversary of the capture of Camp Jackson was held Sunday, May 10, at 3 o'clock at the foot of General Lyon's monument in Lyon Park, on Broadway, between the arsenal and Utah street. The following program of exercises was carried out: Bugle call, "Assembly"; welcome on behalf of the committee, Col. D. J. Rumbough; oration by Col. George D. Reynolds; presentation of floral tribute by representatives of the G.A.R., Women's Relief Corps; oration in German, by Prof. Peter Herzog; reading of resolutions by Capt. F. P. Becker; bugle call, "Taps."

Miss McClellan is visiting Miss Elizabeth Getty. Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley entertained at a delightful dinner last Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Leverett Brewer, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker and Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster. Lieut. W. R. White, U.S.N., who has been on recruiting duty in St. Louis for quite a while, has just been relieved by Lieut. H. W. Dawson, U.S.N., from the battleship Kansas. Lieutenant Dawson left the Kansas at San Diego, having made the trip with the fleet from Hampton Roads around the Horn.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Helms entertained at a delightful dinner last Saturday evening, their guests being: Miss Heitshu, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Leverett Brewer, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster and Lieut. Albert A. King. Miss Kimberly and Miss McMiainham are visiting Miss Margaret Walke, daughter of Major and Mrs. Willoughby Walke. Among the officers and their families who were entertained at dinner at the St. Louis Country Club last week were: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert N. Getty, Major Alfred E. Bradley, Capt. John T. Geary and Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker. Capt. George W. Helms has been on sick report for the past few days. Mrs. John Thomas Geary returned to the post last week after spending a few weeks visiting friends and relatives in Louisville, Ky.

FORT DE SOTO.

Fort De Soto, Fla., May 4, 1908.

On Wednesday evening, April 15, Major and Mrs. Newcomb gave a birthday party in honor of their daughter, Miss Marian Newcomb. There was a very pretty birthday cake with pink candles burning and Miss Newcomb's monogram in the center. Refreshments were served on the porch, where the merrymaking continued to a late hour.

On the evening of April 16, Lieut. H. W. Bunn gave one of the most original entertainments of the season. The party drove to the extreme north end of the beach, where a fairy-like scene met their eyes. Japanese lanterns were strung across the mangrove trees, being reflected in the water with charming effect, while a magnificent full moon cast a silvery radiance over all. From the distance came the strains of music, inviting to the dance. The guests were all dressed in character and a few of the best were: Mrs. Newcomb as Portia, Mrs. Bonzano as Madame du Barry, Mrs. Harris as Carmen, the Misses Newcomb as Queen Mary and Queen Bess, Mrs. Hawes as an officer, Miss Bonzano as Merely Mary Ann, Major Newcomb as the artist Turner, Captain Harris as the Man in the Iron Mask, Lieutenant Bunn as the Queen of Hearts, Mr. Hawes as a gentleman of the present day, and Dr. Whiteley as Napoleon. Delicious refreshments were served, a Virginia reel was danced and as the tide was fast rising and threatening to cut off retreat home the party broke up.

On Thursday Mrs. G. P. Hawes gave a luncheon for the ladies of the post. The decorations were in pink.

Fishing has been very lively at the post lately. A few weeks ago Mr. Bonzano caught a 40-pound kingfish, which up to the present beats all records at De Soto. Three tarpon were caught last week in one morning. Sergeant Dennis caught the largest, which was estimated at 160 pounds. Captain Harris caught the next largest, weighing sixty-five pounds, while Sergeant Fagan caught the smallest, weighing about sixty pounds. Sea bathing is a daily sport at the post, 4 p.m. being the bathing hour.

Mrs. Newcomb and the Misses Newcomb left this morning for the North.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 11, 1908.

Mrs. Guy Cushman, wife of Captain Cushman, 15th Cav., has returned from a two weeks' visit with her sister in Boston. Katherine, the baby daughter of Major and Mrs. McDonald, has been very ill during the last few weeks. Mrs. McDonald has taken her to the children's hospital in Boston and will remain there for several weeks longer. Major and Mrs. Mercer arrived here last week. Major Mercer has assumed command of the post.

Mrs. Holiday entertained at bridge on Wednesday afternoon last. The prizes were won by Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Westmorland and Mrs. Haines. The ladies present were: Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Rowell, Mrs. Briand, Mrs. Mowry, Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Pike, Mrs. Westmorland, Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Chandler, and the Misses Haines and Powell, of the post, and Mrs. Julia Taft, of Burlington.

The officers of the garrison met at the Officers' Club Saturday evening to "discuss the increase in pay." Beer was on tap, with crackers, cheese, etc. Besides the officers of the post General Peck, Captain Holden and Lieutenant Elting, of Burlington, were present. The troops all celebrated their increase with three kegs of beer apiece and an extra fine dinner.

Mrs. Briand, wife of Lieut. Christian Briand, 15th Cav., gave a surprise party for her husband Saturday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Dr. and Mrs. Westmorland and Dr. and Mrs. Holiday were the guests. Mrs. Westmorland carried off the prize. Mrs. Haines entertained at bridge Saturday evening. Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Chandler and Miss Powell were present. Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry entertained at a Dutch supper Sunday evening. The guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. Pike, Mrs. Rowell, Dr. Gould, and Lieutenants Hand, Wadsworth, Wyman and Dickman.

Mrs. Riley and Captain Lindsey's little son, Julian, are staying at the Sparbank Sanatarium in Burlington. Capt. and Mrs. Whitside have been staying for a few days at the Van Ness house in Burlington while preparing their quarters here. Captain Whitside expects to return to Cuba shortly. Mrs. Whitside and her three children will spend the summer months here.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Ia., May 4, 1908.

The Monday afternoon skat club met at Mrs. West's. Mrs. S. M. Kochersperger was hostess of the Monday evening bridge club. Mrs. G. C. Smith entertained Tuesday afternoon at bridge. Mrs. W. R. Pope entertained Mrs. Smalley, Mrs. Mumma, Mrs. Coppock, and Misses Celeste and Madge Robinson, Abbott and Hunt, with a delightful tea Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Smalley gave a five hundred card party Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Pope. Her guests were Mrs. West, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Boniface, Mrs. Mumma, Mrs. Coppock, and Misses Abbott and Hunt.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Pope were guests at a very charming dinner given in their honor by Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Coppock. Mrs. M. C. Mumma gave a very enjoyable luncheon in honor of Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Pope; her other guests were Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Smalley. Mrs. Smalley entertained Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Pope and Dr. Tuttle at dinner Thursday evening. Mrs. W. R. Pope and baby left here Friday to visit Mrs. Pope's parents in Tennessee.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. C. Mumma and Lieut. and Mrs. Mars enjoyed a dinner given by Col. and Mrs. West Thursday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. C. McH. Eby also entertained at a very charming dinner this week. Misses Abbott and Hunt gave a five hundred card party and delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Romeyn was hostess at a very pretty Sunday evening tea; her guests were Major and Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. Hawkins and Lieutenant Martin. Monday, May 11, Mrs. Hunt entertained the skat club. Mrs. Mumma entertained informally at skat this week.

A number of people from the post enjoyed seeing Maude Adams in "The Jesters." Mrs. Eby gave a very enjoyable dinner Friday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn gave a very charming dinner in honor of their guest, the two Miss Robinsons. The hop this week was enjoyed by a number of guests from town as well as the officers and ladies of the garrison.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., May 5, 1908.

Col. H. P. Kingsbury, regimental commander, with his youngest daughter, Elizabeth, left last Monday for Texas, where they will visit the Colonel's mother. Later they go to Washington to join Mrs. Kingsbury, to be present at the graduation of Miss Clara Kingsbury at the National Cathedral School. They will return to the post some time in June. During Colonel Kingsbury's absence Lieut. Col. C. M. O'Conner is in command of the post. The Post Card Club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller on Wednesday evening. The meeting was held at the Officers' Club, five hundred being played. The ladies' prize, three beautifully embroidered handkerchiefs, was won by Mrs. Habegger; Lieutenant Collins won the gentleman's prize, a fountain pen. Delicious refreshments were served. On Saturday night the officers and ladies enjoyed a reception at the Officers' Club. Sandwiches and punch were served. Billiards, pool and cards were played, dancing was indulged in, the music being furnished by the orchestra.

We were glad to have Capt. and Mrs. Osmun Latrobe and family join us. They now occupy the quarters vacated by Major Leon S. Roudiez. Lieut. and Mrs. Rethorst have returned from their trip to New York and Niagara Falls, and have started housekeeping.

After several weeks of very warm weather we were rather surprised to have a snow storm, which lasted two days. It was rather uncomfortable for the troops making practice marches.

Capt. R. J. Duff and his family are now out of quarantine. For a month they were shut in on account of measles.

The troops here have been short 350 horses for the past year. The vacancies are gradually being filled, a carload of twenty-two arrived from Chicago to-day.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller entertained Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O'Conner, Capt. and Mrs. Duff, Lieutenant Wimberly, Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Gaylord at cards on Saturday evening.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., May 7, 1908.

A grand military entertainment and dance in the form of a May party was given by the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., on May 6. The officers and ladies of the garrison attended in a body, and were the guests of the non-commissioned officers.

The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags, bunting and evergreens. Promptly at 9:15 the 1st Field Artillery Band, led by Director J. H. Brinley, opened the evening's performance with the popular overture, "The Merry Widow."

Color Sergeant Souder's troupe of performers, consisting of Pvts. James C. Kennedy and William Turnier, Battery B, 1st Field Art., buck and wing; Pvts. John Anthony, Harold Gardner and Earl Warner, Battery C, 1st Field Art., trio; Corpl. Joseph K. Junkin, Battery B, 1st Field Art., sketch artist; Pvt. Simeon Wall, band, 1st Field Art., baritone, then gave a few minutes of some excellent stage work. At the close dancing commenced, in which all participated, and made the occasion long to be remembered.

The 1st Field Artillery orchestra, led by Professor Wrona, made its first appearance, and received praise from everyone who attended. Refreshments in abundance were served to all.

The 1st Field Artillery since its organization has steadily grown from its birth, July 8, 1907. Its excellence in athletics has been officially mentioned in letters from the department commander. The motto of the regiment is "Esprit de corps."

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, May 12, 1908.

There have been several moves in the post of late. Major Raymond is to go to Fort Sam Houston, Captain Vose to Fort Slocum, and Captain Gosman to Fort Morgan. Major Fisher, Captain DeLoffre and Captain Lewald will relieve these medical officers. Captain DeLoffre has arrived and will occupy the quarters vacated by Captain Vose; Major Fisher and Captain Lewald are expected very soon.

The officers of the post met this week to discuss plans for the future hops, and it was agreed to give one hop each month to which general invitations will be sent through the central committee. These hops have been very enjoyable in the post and promise to be more so in the future.

The new set of bachelors' quarters are nearing completion and look very attractive. Every house in the post is filled, and there is some congestion.

Dr. Owen made a short visit to his home this week. Major Thomas W. Raymond was the guest of his brother, Major Henry I. Raymond, last week.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Will take command of the Army Service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., about July 1.

Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.

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Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B, Vancouver, Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I., arrived in P.I., Aug. 4, 1907; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, Manila; F arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., Jan. 2, 1908.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; H, I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.; Cos. A, B, C and D arrived Oct. 9, 1907; D, Jan. 2, 1908; E, Oct. 9, 1907; F, Jan. 2, 1908, and G, H, I, K, L and M, Oct. 9, 1907.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; M, arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A,* B,* C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D will sail for Manila June 5, 1908, from San Francisco.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F,* Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C arrived March 4, 1907, and D May 31, 1907; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and F, Manila, P.I.; Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Fort Leavenworth; C, D and E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1908.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

*On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Levett, Me.	26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.	33d. *Ft. Columbia, Wash.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	34th.*Ft. Stevens, Ore.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	35th. Manila. Arrived May 5, 1908.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
	51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
	53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
	54th.*Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
	56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
	57th.*Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907.
	58th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.
	59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.
	60th.*Presidio, S.F., Cal.
	61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
	63d. Casey, Wash.
	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
	65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
	66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
	67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
	72d. *Ft. Screven, Ga.
	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
	75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
	76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
	77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
	78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
	79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
	80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
	81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
	95th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J.
	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
	120th.*Ft. Strong, Mass.
	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
	122d. Key West, Fla.
	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
	125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
	127th.*Ft. Fremont, S.C.
	128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
	129th.*Ft. Adams, R.I.
	130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
	131st.*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
	132d. *Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
	133d *Ft. Terry, N.Y.
	134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
	135th.*Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	136th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J.
	137th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J.
	138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
	139th.*Ft. DuPont, Del.
	140th.*Ft. Howard, Md.
	141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
	142d. *Ft. McHenry, Md.
	143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
	144th.*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
	145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
	146th.*Presidio, S.F., Cal.
	147th.*Presidio, S.F., Cal.
	148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
	149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
	150th.*Ft. Worden, Wash.
	151st. Ft. Revere, Mass.
	152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
	153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
	154th.*Ft. McKinley, Me.
	155th.*Ft. Williams, Me.
	156th.*Ft. Constitution, N.H.
	157th.*Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
	158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
	159th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
	160th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
	161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
	162d. *Key West Bks., Fla.
	163d. *Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
	164th.*Jackson Bks., La.
	165th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.
	166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	167th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

*Torpedo companies.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Ordered to sail from Manila, P.I., for Vancouver Bks., Wash., for station May 14, 1908.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.

4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.

8th Inf.—Ordered to sail from Manila for San Francisco April 15, 1908. Hqrs., and six companies will take station at Ft. McDowell, Cal.; six companies to Presidio of Monterey. Headquarters and six companies will be temporarily quartered at Angel Island until July 1, 1908, and six companies at Monterey.

9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

10th Inf.—Hqrs., band an Co. F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Co. E, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. The remaining companies will also be ordered to last named fort.

11th Inf.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Feb. 3, 1908.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Nov. 3, 1907.

19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.

20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T.

21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.

22d Inf.—Hqrs., and B, D, I, K and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, E, F, G, H and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Co. A, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska. The regiment will depart for Alaska July 1, 1908, for station as follows: Hqrs., band and one company to Ft. W. H. Seward, and two companies each to Fts. Liscum, Egbert, Gibbon, St. Michael and Davis.

23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1908.

24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 13, 1907.

26th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived July 3, 1907.

27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 1, 1907.

30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 4, 1907.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.

Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A., commanding. Brooklyn, N.Y.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A., commanding. Key West, Fla.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C., commanding. Address Fort Du Pont, Del.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C., commanding. Fort Monroe, Va.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

THE CHAMPAGNE of the 20th Century

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Marvellously Grand Vintage

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Superior in Quality, Dryness and Bouquet to any Champagne Produced Since the Great Vintage of 1884

Geo. A. Kessler & Co., Sole Importers

PROHIBITION OF THE WEARING OF UNIFORM.

The author of the following interesting letter is Mr. Francis Bannerman, the military goods dealer of No. 501 Broadway, New York:

New York, May 6, 1908.

Honorable Senator Dick, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

I have received copy of the bill introduced by you, S. 6005, prohibiting the wearing of the U.S. uniform by unauthorized persons.

The right of citizens to wear the uniform that now forms part of some branch of the U.S. Service uniform is older than the Declaration of Independence. Every seaman, yachtsman, bandman, cadet, member of Boys' Brigade, Knights of Pythias, Knights Templar, Foresters, Woodmen, Jr. O.U.A.M., German, Polish, Hibernian, and the hundred other kindred societies and organizations would be affected by the passage of this bill, which prohibits the right to wear any uniform or any part that is similar to that of the present Service, or "that which may be promulgated." Upward of two million people will be affected by the passage of such a law. In the state of Ohio alone there must be upward of ten thousand people depending upon the work of making military society uniforms.

There is now such a large variety of designs and colors in the uniforms of the different branches of the Service, gray, olive-drab, khaki, dark, blue, sky blue, red, white, with constant changes being made, that it may be carried to such an extent that the common people may have to go naked, as Army uniform regulations include dress, full dress, service dress, mess dress, evening dress, white collar, cuffs and gloves, cravats, suspenders, leggings, boots, shoes, chapeaus, hats, caps, shakos, with ornaments of stars, eagle bars, lyres; uniforms for officers, chaplains, surgeons, nurses, soldiers, teamsters, scouts, such a large variety that the Honorable Senator will have to obtain a permit to appear in evening dress, when the present bill becomes a law.

The present Army service uniform patterns are the work of an imported British tailor, copying after the uniform of the British service.

Pass the bill and parents will no longer have the right to dress their children in miniature soldier or sailor suits. Young ladies will no longer have the right to wear the Navy blouse as a shirt waist at the seashore. The New York police will have to obtain a permit to wear the bell top cap now in use, and which is similar to the kind worn by them upward of thirty years ago. The Salvation Army will have to give up or get a permit to wear the cap they adopted long before the U.S. Army took a fancy to it. The German societies of the Fatherland will have to lay aside their cap, or become criminals under the law. Merchant sailors and yachtsmen have worn the Navy blue since before the founding of the U.S. Republic.

Dealers carried in stock khaki uniforms long before the Spanish War, when the U.S. Army first adopted it, copying after the British East India service, from whom the name khaki originated, i.e., dust color. A few years ago, the U.S. Quartermaster sold to one dealer 173,000 new white uniforms, which, while obsolete in the Army, form part of the uniform similar to those now worn by another branch of the Service. Will the U.S. government receive back and pay for these uniforms, if the law is passed prohibiting their sale? It was only by reason of the good price received at the auction sales by U.S. Q.M. General Humphrey for 200,000 pairs of new Army, late regulation, shoes that enabled him to quickly adopt the present regulation, better Army service shoe.

Will not the bill in its present reading prohibit the sale of canteens, knapsacks, haversacks, belt buckles and other Army goods, which bear the U.S. marks, and which have recently been sold in the hundred thousand lots by the U. S. Ordnance Department? One dealer alone advertises over 150,000 slings, belts, knapsacks, haversacks, mess kits, canteens, etc., which bear the government mark or distinctive insignia. What will this dealer do with these goods, if the bill becomes a law? Will the U.S. government take them back and refund the money paid? Dealers must now have large quantities of goods that will be the regulation in some branch of the Service, that it will be prohibitory for them to sell.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL recently quoted that the Treasurer of the United States received upward of $2,000,000 in one year, as the proceeds from sales of condemned government stores. Pass the law and these goods will have to be destroyed, and the Treasury will be minus this large sum.

Very many churches throughout the land have formed their youth into Boys' Brigades with military drill, wearing a uniform, which, if prohibited by the law, would disband these companies, as the boys would have no desire for drill and discipline if deprived of the uniform.

It should be the desire of the U.S. government to foster the military spirit in the youth of to-day, who, in the absence of a large regular Army, will be the nation's safeguard in future times of danger. Many of the mili-

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



the favorite dentifrice. Perfectly delicious and fragrant. Absolutely pure. Positively beneficial.

tia regiments now have cadet corps attached to their companies.

There are about six thousand musician bands in the United States, comprising upward of one hundred thousand members, which this bill would compel to cast aside some part of their uniform. Railway conductors and other corporation employees wear the bell top cap. Indeed, some have worn it since long before the U.S. Army adopted it, after the Allied Armies' relief of Pekin in 1900, when U.S. Army officers came in contact with the armies of other nations and took a fancy to and adopted some part of the foreign uniforms.

So many and such rapid changes were made a few years ago in the Service uniform that the writer heard of an Army officer willing to wager a bet that a certain officer, with the rank of colonel, could not tell accurately what were the requirements in the Army service regulation uniform.

What a field would be opened up by the passage of this bill to some over-zealous, ambitious officer to harass and prosecute citizens! Only a few months ago a militia lieutenant in one of the Southern states had a poor workman arrested, convicted, and imprisoned for wearing the khaki clothes which were obtained from U.S. Quartermaster's auction sale, where 150,000 khaki uniforms had been sold to dealers. This lieutenant's action was praised by many military men, who perhaps did not know, or even stop to think of the outrage committed under process of law.

Manufacturers of and dealers in uniforms now have large stocks on hand, which would come under the law. Provision should be made for their protection.

I am in sympathy with the object desired in the bill, and in proof of this statement would say that it was at my suggestion that Adjutant General Henry, of New York state, at recent auction sale accepted bids for condemned uniforms, receiving a guarantee from the dealer that the coats should not be resold without first removing the state insignia from the collar, and that the state letters on the belt buckles should be displaced or removed before sale. There is a law now on the statute book and under this law persons have recently been convicted, whereby those living in the vicinity of Army posts may be punished who encourage and purchase for use, from enlisted men, part of the Service uniform.

The number of persons designed to be protected by the bill is so small compared to the large number of citizens and other interests, whose rights will be adversely affected, that no hasty action should be taken on this bill. I would suggest that the bill be modified to protect the olive-drab Service regulation uniform, with the bronze coat of arms buttons, and the distinctive band of the different branches of the Service worn on the bell top cap.

The Regulars and the militia are now uniformed in the olive-drab. Make it a law that no private organization, no exception, can wear the olive-drab uniform or the distinctive cap band while it is Army regulation. Only a limited number of persons will be affected by this change, and they can easily be protected by the government purchasing their small stock of olive-drab rejected uniforms for the use of military prisoners, and in the future contracts the Quartermaster General be authorized to contract with the uniform manufacturers, the same as is now being done with the Army contractors for blankets, viz., to purchase the seconds or rejected garments at a price to be agreed upon in the contract.

Let no olive-drab unserviceable uniforms be sold by the government until they have been dyed another color, and the regulation bronze buttons removed.

Regarding the protection for the naval uniform, pass a law that the U.S. Navy service designating mark be shown by the hat band, worn around the sailor's hat, with the name of the ship embroidered in gilt letters, as is now worn.

Allow the merchant service and the yachtsmen to wear the old standard sailor uniform of blue, with the name of their vessel or club on the breast of the shirt, prohibiting the wearing of the name of vessel on the hat band by any one outside of the U.S. Naval Service.

This would go a long way to accomplish the end desired and could be made a law, without giving offense and causing great loss to many people involved with the passage of the bill as it now reads.

The same objections as above apply to the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Foss, of Illinois, No. 19545, which is even more radical, and in Section 2, while commendable in its object, places a premium on unworthiness in the Service, in that the worthy enlisted man, when his time comes for leaving the Service with a good discharge, will be allowed to wear the Service uniform, for which he has paid, only for a period of four months, while the unworthy enlisted man (usually a prisoner), will receive payment for his Service uniform, and be furnished with a suit of civilian clothes at discharge.

So many interests, outside of the U.S. government service, are involved in these bills, that it is only proper and right that they should be informed, and given an opportunity to present their side of the case before action is taken. You will, therefore, pardon me, if I send copy of this letter to some friends, who are interested.

Yours very respectfully,

F. B.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Novoe Vremya states that the Russian navy lost in the war with Japan a total of fifty-six vessels, with a gross displacement of 249,000 tons, to which must be added auxiliary vessels, with a displacement of 21,000 tons. The addition of ships ready and building up to Jan. 1 represents 145,000 tons, and the number of vessels 159. Of these 109 are torpedo craft, displacing 35,650 tons, sixty-nine of them destroyers and sea-going torpedoboats, ten of them small boats, and thirty submarine boats. In addition are gunboats, mining vessels, and auxiliary vessels, to the number of thirty-six. The present strength of the Russian navy gives a total displacement for battleships of 161,000 tons; for cruisers, 126,000 tons; for torpedo craft, 54,000 tons; and for special, old and auxiliary ships, 253,000 tons. For the manning of the ships 57,000 men will be required, but the present strength is 47,000.

Ever since the French battleship Jena blew up, according to a statement in the London Engineer, an active discussion has been carried on concerning the efficiency of the shells employed in the French navy, and the behavior of the shells during the naval maneuvers last year, when a large proportion burst so close to the muzzle of the guns as to constitute a serious peril. The official explanation of this was that some old shells had been distributed among the vessels for firing practice, and public uneasiness as to the value of the ammunition on the French battleships was only allayed when the bombardment of Casablanca and the subsequent operations on the coast of Morocco proved the effectiveness of shell fire. There has since been an inquiry into the value of the thick shells as compared with the thinner shells employed in the British and other navies. The French have argued that a thick shell was necessary to pierce armor and explode behind, but while going through the armor it does not always burst, and as experience in foreign navies has shown that thin shells not only penetrate the armor, but invariably burst inside the ship, the French naval authorities are anxious to obtain some demonstration as to the relative value of the two types of shells. This information they hope to obtain by the use of the Jena as a target for gunnery. Another point to be considered is the effect of shell fire beneath the armored belt, and the main object of experimenting with the Jena is to ascertain whether, and under what conditions, shells can be made effective under the waterline.

According to a German authority, the average period for the construction of a battleship by England is 42.4 months (this was before the Dreadnought era), Germany 42.5, United States 60, and France 66.1. Germany thus runs England very close indeed, and although England has put up a record with her Dreadnought, so also may Germany with hers, for her building yards are equipped with modern plant, and there is no lack of skilled workmen. In regard to armored cruisers, Germany, in the old times, was ahead of England, for while the latter took 44.9 months, Germany only took 39.1, France took 60.4, and the United States 62.9 months. Here, again, England has put up new records in the construction of her later cruisers of the Invincible type, and brought the time down to 30 months; but Germany is replying to this challenge with very rapid construction in the case of her large armored cruisers F and E, which have not yet been more fully named.

It is reported from Paris that all French submarine boats are soon to be equipped with detachable telephone buoys. With this device aboard, should an accident be met with and the boat sink to the bottom, the buoy can be sent to the surface and thus attract attention. Communication can then be established and means taken to accomplish rescue.

During the latter part of April the construction of the Amur railway in Siberia, which, as stated by the assistant to the Russian War Minister, although involving large expenditure, will greatly promote Russian civilization and military power, was consented to by the Duma. This railway is to connect the town of Stretensk on the Schilka to Chabarowsk on the Amur, and its cost without station buildings and rolling stock is put down at 215 million roubles. The project also includes the provision of a shipbuilding yard. It was stated that no foreigner should be employed and no foreign material would be used in building the line. The Minister advocated the employment of soldiers and Siberian convicts.

IT SEEMED INCURABLE

Body Raw With Eczema—Discharged from Hospitals as Hopeless.

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURED HIM

"From the age of three months, until fifteen years old, my son Owen's life was made intolerable by eczema in its worst form. In spite of treatments the disease gradually spread until nearly every part of his body was quite raw. He used to tear himself dreadfully in his sleep and the agony he went through is quite beyond words. The regimental doctor pronounced the case hopeless. We had him in hospitals four times and he was pronounced one of the worst cases ever admitted. From each he was discharged as incurable. We kept trying remedy after remedy, but had gotten almost past hoping for a cure. Six months ago we purchased a set of Cuticura Remedies. The result was truly marvelous and to-day he is perfectly cured. Mrs. Lily Hedge, Camblewell Green, Eng., Jan. 12, 1907."

Preparations have now been entered upon for the construction of the first twelve-inch naval gun that has ever been made in Scotland. The twelve-inch wire-wound gun fires a projectile weighing 850 pounds. The value of such a weapon is set down at about £22,500.

The Act of Jan. 7, 1908, for reorganization of the Spanish fleet, provides for the construction of four battleships, three torpedo destroyers, twenty-four torpedoboats, and four gunboats, together with a dry-dock at Ferrol, the whole to cost about £7,200,000.

More than usual interest attaches to the Bisley meeting of the National Rifle Association in July, as it will have some distinctive features. The association has undertaken the management of the shooting competitions to be fired at Bisley in connection with the Olympic Games on July 9, 10 and 11, immediately preceding the Bisley Week. A new class of targets has been sanctioned, being circles instead of parallelograms, so that wild "outers" will not count. Second-class targets, for 500 and 600 yards, are six feet in diameter; third-class targets, for 200 yards, four feet: and there is a new four-foot target with a nine-inch bull's-eye, an "inner" of eighteen inches, and a "magpie" of twenty-seven inches, the "outers" being upon the rest of the target. This is introduced for the 300-yard range, which is to take the place of the 200 yards in the Kolapore and the United Services match. A very important regulation made to meet the wishes of the Army Council is that no competitor can take a prize in the "Volunteer Aggregate" unless he has scored fifty or more in the "Martins," which last is a rapid-firing aggregate, having 141 prizes of its own, besides a cup. It was impossible for the association to bring the Grand Aggregate itself under actual service conditions, but the new rule in regard to a qualification in the "Martins" is wisely adopted. One distinctive feature of the meeting will be the "Barlow" match, prizes for which amount to £250. This match will comprise snap shooting at 200 yards, rapid firing at 500 yards, attack and observation of fire, and visuals and ranges practice, service targets being employed.

Discussion still continues in France with reference to the cuirassiers and the proposal to turn them into dragoons, or hand over their horses to the artillery. It was decided that they should be maintained and should have a new and lighter kind of cuirass, capable of resisting the *arme blanche* and not intended to be bullet-proof. This question is not new, and models in aluminum, thin steel, and chain mail have been proposed. Probably in the end the existing cuirass will be made somewhat thinner and lighter. Meanwhile a foreigner has presented to the Minister of War a bullet-proof invention which has been under trial. It is not of metal, except that it has a thin plate to insure its rigidity. The material is of a reddish gray, but no one has seen any more than the corner of the plate, because it has always been kept wrapped up in serge. It has resisted perfectly, says France Militaire, bullets which are in service both in France and abroad. Its behavior in heat, rain, and the circumstances of campaigning life has yet to be tested. It is said to be rather heavy.

President Diaz announced to his cabinet at a meeting on May 9 that the Krupp concern, the German gunmakers, will establish a large gun factory in Mexico City. The location of the factory will be chosen in a few months. The Mexican Government recently completed the erection of a cartridge factory.

A new edition of the field service manual (Felddienstordnung) has been issued to the German army. It includes several important changes, although in general it is upon the lines of its predecessor. Sections and

Clicquot Club

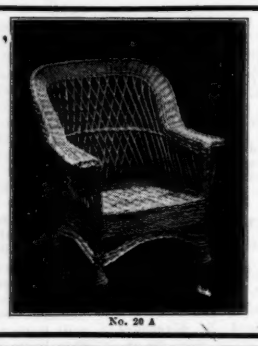
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details are introduced relating to technical progress in wireless telegraphy, the use of telephones, signaling, ballooning, and other matters, and the lessons of the fighting in Manchuria are clearly evident in the instructions. The regulations in regard to maneuvers, which have hitherto formed the second part of the manual, are removed from the new edition to form a separate manual, the Manöver-Ordnung, the contents of which differ little from the matter which has been taken from the older manual. An addition has been made to the Felddienstordnung, making about thirty pages, and giving a summary of necessary and useful information relating to the constitution of the forces and their effectives, with graphic representation of a column on the march, the passage of a river, bivouacs, field works, tools, methods of supplying ammunition and provisions, the working of the medical service, the postal service, the hours of sunrise and sunset at all seasons, measures of length of various countries, the Morse code, and other like matters. A further step has been taken toward expelling words of foreign origin. Bagage, munition, and some other words still find favor, but avantgarde becomes Vorhut, and arrièregarde appears as Nachhut.

The old soldier was in a talkative mood, says the United Service Gazette. "Did I ever see Wellington? Why, of course, I did. I was lying on the ground when I 'eard the sound of 'osses 'oofs, and soon a voice called out, 'Is that you, Saunders?' I knowed the voice in a hinstant—it was the Dook of Wellington. 'Yes, sir,' sez I, most respectful. 'Come 'ere,' sez the Dook. I riz reluctant from the ground, for I was tired out. He sez to me when I came near him, 'Saunders, I want you to go back 'ome.' 'Why?' sez I. 'Because you're killin' too many people,' sez the Dook. And 'ome I went."

The Army and Navy Gazette (London) is disposed to look upon the bright side of the question of British naval disasters, and produces figures to prove its reason for doing so. Where the Morning Post claims that from January, 1903, to the present time, ninety-one lives were lost in nine disasters, in which five of the ships sank, and uses these figures to support its argument against night practice without lights, the Gazette, by elimination, arrives at the conclusion that, as a result of such practice, in the period mentioned, four small vessels have been lost, with fifty-three lives, and continues: "Whether these results are compared with the loss of life and cost of public property destroyed in carrying out spar and sail drill and in maneuvering ships at sea under canvas in a similar period, or generally with similar mishaps that took place in sailing ship times, there can be no question that the risks have diminished enormously. From January, 1805, to the middle of 1810, 106 vessels of various classes were lost by the faults and accidents of navigation, and apart from those that came to grief owing to the action of the enemy. These vessels carried 13,269 officers and men, and of that number 4,449 lost their lives—that is to say, something over thirty per cent. of the ships' companies. It is clear that the risk to life and property, whether incurred in night exercises or in the other duties of the Fleet, has considerably diminished."

A leading editorial in the Army and Navy Gazette (Eng.) on "Soldiers and Frontier Policy," and dealing with the Mohmands of Northwest India, has equal application in our relation to the fanatical tribes of our insular possessions. Says the Gazette: "Though warned against such a policy by soldiers of experience, credulous diplomatists, ready to grasp at any straw that may carry them out of present difficulties, have sought every means of appeasing the tribesmen by adopting an attitude which bears only one interpretation to the native mind. They have been ready to make friendly compacts with races which can be held in check only by the presence and the action of adequate military forces. The state of affairs that has resulted from this fatuous policy is deplorable in the extreme. In frontier matters it is unfortunately true that those who have to direct operations, and who are held responsible for failure, are not allowed a free hand in the business. They are forbidden to employ the one means which the hillmen can respect—the exercise of adequate force to inflict the decisive punishment that fits the crime. Efficient garrisons in the frontier valleys would be a guarantee of peace, but they are being withdrawn because our enemies do not like them. 'The civil government pay the piper, and they call the tune, but it is one to which the soldier often finds himself unable to march, because the enemy marks the time.'"

The Brazilian battleships building at Elswick and Barrow will carry six barbettes, with two twelve-inch guns in each, mounted the same as in the American and German vessels of the Dreadnought type—that is to say, two forward and two aft on the center line, one higher than the other in each case, and one on each side.

Lord Esher, in the National Review, has an article on the British navy, under the head of "To-day and To-morrow," in which he contends that the primary duty of the Admiralty is to "ensure for the British navy supremacy at sea not only to-day, and not only to-morrow, but on the day after to-morrow. Naval supremacy cannot be extemporized. It must be forecast and carefully prepared." Ten years ago, he points out, the flag of England flew supreme over the oceans and seas of the world. To-day she has been forced to abandon her supremacy in the Pacific, and although she may flatter herself that this abandonment is due to the Japanese alliance on the one hand and to blood relation with the United States on the other, it is due in point of fact to the rise of German sea power. Lord Esher is opposed to "paper programs," and says that a proper following of the two-power standard would be "for every ship which our great rival builds, to build two of equal strength."

The question of Army pay is not an exclusively American problem. The British army is at present laboring under the disadvantage of a serious shortage of officers—8,000 of them—in spite of the fact that Sandhurst has just turned out a record number of cadets. This record, though, says the United Service Gazette, is accounted for by cadets being rushed through an abbreviated course, a two-term course being, in their case, substituted for the usual three-term course. It is only in quite recent years that any difficulty has been experienced in officering the Army, the supply in the past far exceeding the demand, and it was this very abundance that prevented any increase being made in the totally inadequate pay of the regimental officer, it being naturally held that where there was no lack of candidates for commissions in the Army, there existed no necessity to attract cadets by means of enhanced remuneration. To-day there is a very different story to tell, for the shortage is growing apace. The demands made upon the officer's intellectual-

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ity are much more severe than they were a decade or two ago, for he has not only to qualify in drill, musketry, signaling, etc., but he is also expected to be a tactician, a strategist, a business man, a financier, a competent judge of bread and meat, of sanitation, and various other things, any one of which would, in civil life, be considered sufficient in itself to absorb a man's whole time and energy, and bring him in a handsome income—while the poor subaltern, who has to make himself master of all these things, has to be content with a beggarly wage of 5s. 3d. a day—a sum which a trade union artisan would turn his nose up at.

It is claimed that by burning liquid fuel in torpedoes of the latest type in a chamber through which the air passes on its way from the reservoir to the torpedo engine there is a gain of power of fully 100 per cent. The additional parts occupy only about three inches of the length of the torpedo, and weigh only about twelve pounds. The advantage gained by the introduction of heat is shown in the following comparison of results obtained with the latest Whitehead torpedo, when it is run without and with the heater: At 4,000 yards range the speed, using cold air, is from eighteen to twenty knots, and using hot air is twenty-eight knots. At 2,000 yards the application of hot air raises the speed from 28 1-4 knots to 38 knots, and at 1,000 yards range the speed is increased from 35 knots with cold air to 43 knots with the heater in use.

Two seamen of the German battleship Elsas were killed and six others were wounded at Kiel, April 29, as the result of the explosion of a mine. A launch had been out from the battleship to experiment in the blowing up of obstructions in the water. In course of the maneuvers one of the mines on board exploded prematurely, with the above result.

A bill introduced in the Philippine Assembly would give women 23 and over the right to vote in the Philippines, but not to hold office. The measure provides that a woman to vote must be twenty-three years old and that a married woman must have the consent of her husband in writing before she will be allowed to cast a ballot. A woman who is under the care of her parents must have the parents' consent, also in writing. There are no restrictions as to the class of elections at which women may vote.



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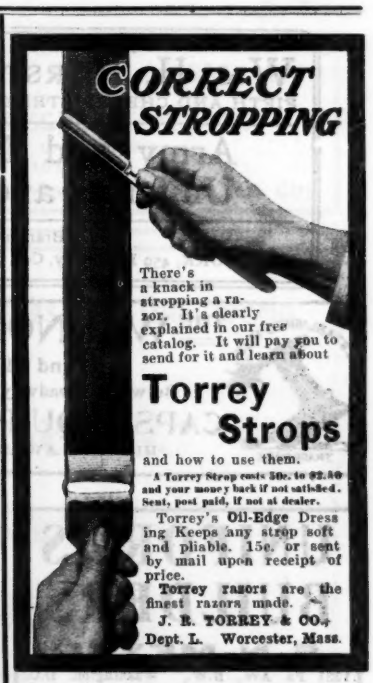
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